

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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## MOSES AND PHAROAH.

Scenes of Ancient History—*as they are imagined*  
Presidential Election in Egypt.

When Moses and Aaron first stood before Pharaoh, and told him "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, let my people go,"—he flatly refused, saying—"Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go." And some of his servants, high in authority under him, threatened distinctly, to "put them down with an iron hand, if they should demand their freedom;" and even went so far as to increase their burdens, inasmuch that they murmured against Moses and Aaron, for making their condition worse than it was before.

Then the Lord visited Pharaoh and his servants and the people of Egypt with a series of sore plagues, whereupon Pharaoh, under each successive visitation, promised to let the people go, if the plague were but removed from him. Each time, however, as soon as the plague was removed, he hardened his heart, and would not let the people go.

At length Pharaoh yielded, so far as to say, "Go ye, and sacrifice to your God in the land." He would give them a temporary respite, and allow them some unwonted religious privileges for the time being, but took care that they should not wholly escape out of his hand, nor out from under the control and supervision of his officers, for he wished to have the benefit of their labor on some of the public works and fortifications. Whether he paid them half wages instead of full wages, or no wages at all, we are not particularly informed.

After still further visitations of divine judgments, and further repetitions, by Moses, of the divine command "Let my people go that they may serve me," to which, for a long season, he turned a deaf ear, "Pharaoh at length sent and called for Moses and Aaron, and said, 'I have sinned this time: the Lord is righteous, and I and my people are wicked. Entreat the Lord (for it is enough) that there be no more mighty thunderings and hail, and I will let you go, and ye shall stay no longer.'"

This appeared, at the time, to be the effect and expression of thorough repentance, and Moses and Aaron were probably encouraged to believe that "the promise, having been made, would be kept," and the people set free. It was a promise to liberate, not a part of the bondage merely, but the whole of them, and the prayer of the petitioners seemed to be fully granted as they could desire. It was certainly yielding much farther than some modern Chief Magistrates have done, under similar circumstances. Undoubtedly the Proclamation gained for him the confidence of the Hebrews, and of such of the Egyptians as were anxious for a removal of the terrible plagues.

Yet "when Pharaoh saw that the rain and the hail, and the thunder had ceased, he sinned yet more, and hardened his heart, he and his servants," "neither would he let the people go."

Next came the threatening of the plague of the locusts, that, like so many speculators, gold-diggers, and fraudulent officials, threatened to eat up the residue that remained, after the hail, till the pecuniary resources of the nation should be exhausted, the finances deranged, and the national treasury made bankrupt. Then the people were in a great panic, and said unto Pharaoh, "How long shall this man be a snare unto us. Let the men go, that they may serve the Lord their God. Knowest thou not that Egypt is destroyed?"

Thus pressed by urgent "necessity," and by the clamors of the people, Pharaoh yielded again, in part, and proposed a compromise. "Go, now ye that are men, and serve the Lord, for that did ye desire?" But he would not

consent that they should take their wives, and daughters, and little ones. Like some modern statesmen, he could see no good reason why the mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and children of liberated freedmen, should be included in the statute of liberation.

The predicted plague of the locusts then came, as had been threatened, and fulfilled its mission. Again Pharaoh relented, and promised to let all the people go. But when the plague was removed, he insisted that all their herds should be left behind, the bondmen should go out poor, and not retain the just wages due them for their past labor. It is not on record that he proposed any compensation to their taskmasters, besides.

One more plague remained. The Lord smote "all the first born in the land of Egypt, from the first born of Pharaoh that sat upon the throne, to the first born of the maid-servant at the mill, and all the first born of beasts."

Then came the Proclamation of Emancipation in haste, and in full, for all the bondmen and their herds. And Pharaoh said "let the people go."

Afterwards, however, he hardened his heart and pursued after them, to recover them. Whether he contrived to obtain a sanction for this, by an act of his Legislature, or by a decision of the Supreme Court of Egypt, annulling his Proclamation of Freedom, after the necessity for it should have passed away, we are not particularly informed. Be this as it may, the history relates how Pharaoh and his hosts pursued the liberated bondmen into the Red Sea, when their intended victims escaped, and they themselves were drowned.

Thus far we have followed, pretty closely, the authentic history of the long continued controversy, to its close, and catastrophe.

No reader of our public journals, for the past three or four years can fail, we think, to perceive many points of strong resemblance, between the two histories, the ancient, and the modern. In both cases, there has been the same instability, hesitancy, vacillation, and disposition to compromise or evade the divine command, "Let my people go." Yet, in both cases, amid all this hesitancy, instability, and vacillation, there is to be observed the one prevailing determination to delay and if possible, to avoid, the administration of equal and impartial justice, and to take no step in that direction, except under pressure of the most urgent and inexorable "necessity." This avowal of "necessity" as the sole basis of compliance with the divine requisition, was, in both cases, most explicitly expressed. In both cases, moreover, notwithstanding the seeming or real progress and approximation made toward an outward compliance with the divine command, there is to be noticed, by the close observer, a progressive hardening of the heart, an increasing fixedness of perverse determination, a growing impatience of the remonstrances and entreaties of the oppressed.

The last interview of Pharaoh with Moses, was his most rough and insolent one. "And Pharaoh said unto him; Get thee from me, take heed to thyself, see my face no more, for on the day thou seest me thou shalt die."

Nothing exactly parallel with this, has yet taken place in this country, that we know of, though the President's interview with the Missouri radicals was reported to have been of a remarkable character, eliciting from the President a more fixed and determined assurance that no further remonstrances of that character would be of any avail with him. Since about the time of that rebuff, it is not known to us that the President has been approached by any abolitionists except those who are generally understood to acquiesce substantially with his policy, so far, at least as to favor his retaining his present official position for another Presidential term.

And this suggests the inquiry what the children of Israel and their friends among the people of Egypt would probably have thought of the idea of nominating Pharaoh for a re-election to office, if such a custom had been prevalent among them, and if such a proposal had been made to them, just after his final decision to let the people go, as announced in his last interview with Moses.

No traditional legend, that we know of, throws any additional light on that matter, beyond the authentic record commonly received among us. But in a review of that record, and of some of the considerations that are now urged upon our attention from certain quarters, it would not be difficult to conceive that a number of things might have been plausibly urged in his favor.

It might have been said that notwithstanding his original promise not to interfere with the peculiar institution of Egypt, when he ascend-

ed the throne of the Pharaohs, he had so far relaxed from his purpose as to listen to petitions and arguments in favor of a liberation of the bondmen. Moses and Aaron, the original fanatics that had disturbed the nation with their agitations of the subject, had been repeatedly admitted to audiences with him, and on several occasions they had obtained favorable responses from him, sometimes definite promises of complying to a greater or less extent, with the prayer of their petitions. True, indeed, he had always acted upon the ground of doing that and that only, on behalf of the bondmen, that the absolute necessities of his kingdom and of his Egyptian subjects required of him. On one memorable occasion he had gone so far as to confess that the God of the troublesome agitators were righteous and that he and his people were wicked. Repeatedly had he asked for the prayers of the worshippers of Jehovah, especially of the leader of the abolitionists, and showed a disposition to comply with their demands. True indeed, he had been very slow in changing his position, much slower than could have been desired, and amid many inconsistencies, not easy to be reconciled. Yet it could not be denied that, under the dealings of divine Providence with him, he had made very great progress, until now he had made the proclamation of entire and complete emancipation to all the bondmen, without any compensation to the task masters. What more could be asked or expected of him? Would it be wise or proper to insist upon a change of Administration, at so critical and interesting a crisis, to make the change, without giving him an opportunity of completing the glorious work he had begun?

True indeed, much might have been urged in favor of his competitor, who had been educated as the son of Pharaoh's daughter, and, previous to the accession of the present reigning monarch, had been regarded by many as the rightful heir to the throne. For his remonstrances against the ill treatment of the bondmen and under suspicion of interfering in their behalf, he had been driven into exile, and had become somewhat famous as an explorer, abroad. On his return, his Proclamation of freedom for the Hebrews, had been in advance of Pharaoh's, who, at the time, had given to it his indignant veto. But if Moses should now distract the nation, at such a time, by allowing himself to be a candidate, he would justly deserve to be loaded with execration, and his adherents should be regarded as meddlesome and factious.

Whether any such canvass was ever held, whether any such arguments were ever adduced, and whether they resulted in the election of Pharaoh, in preference to Moses, we have no means, at present, of knowing. But if it were known that all this did actually take place, would it ill-comport with the known subsequent history to suppose that such a popular election in Egypt, with such a result, would have had the effect to inflame Pharaoh with pride, to harden his heart, to corrupt his servants who stood around him, to prevent their urging any more remonstrances against his policy, and so drive them all, with madness, in pursuit of the fugitive bondmen, into the channel of the Red Sea? Or on the other hand, who can doubt that the election of Moses instead of Pharaoh would have changed the closing act of the drama?

Reader, on which side do you really think you, yourself, would have voted, had you been there, a well-to-do Egyptian, under the temptation to vote on the strongest side, and to follow the lead of the prominent statesmen of the country? You may obtain a satisfactory answer to this question, if you will make up your mind, on which side of the coming Presidential election, in this country, you will vote, next November.

DR. FRANKLIN TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS ON PEACE AND WAR.—"In my opinion (writes the Doctor) there never has been a good war or a bad peace. How would the human race be ameliorated, and possessed of the necessities and conveniences of life, if money squandered in war had been expended in works of utility! How agriculture might have been extended, even to the summit of our mountains; how many rivers rendered navigable or united by canals! What aqueducts, bridges, and new roads! What other public works . . . which would have made of England a terrestrial paradise! . . . What might not have been obtained, had national wealth been consecrated for good! If millions of money had been so employed, instead of being misused in taking away the lives of thousands of human beings, whose labor might have been useful."—From *Heures, &c.* of Louis XVI.

## THE FREEDMEN. The System of Quasi Slavery Established by Mr. Lincoln.

We have referred heretofore, and somewhat at large, to the purpose of Mr. Lincoln to establish a system of quasi slavery at the South, and which is very likely to relapse into slavery in the old form, as soon as the pressure of this war is over. The proofs of this purpose are ample, in the labor system established in Louisiana by Gen. Banks, with the undenied sanction of Mr. Lincoln, and in Mr. Lincoln's own Proclamation of Amnesty, in which he declares he shall not object to provisions in respect to the negroes, "which may be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring class." That there might be left no possible room for doubt on the subject, the President in his message to Congress of December 8th, 1863, in explanation of his proclamation, said:

"The proposed acquiescence of the national Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes, by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States."

Mr. Lincoln has never been able to see anything, "at best," in the liberation of slaves, but "confusion and destitution." Hence his opposition to emancipation in this District, except with an approbation for the removal of the freed blacks. Hence his careful exception from the operation of his Proclamation of Emancipation, of every square mile in which it could have any possible present effect. And hence, finally, his direct invitation in the Proclamation of Amnesty, to the rebels who may be conquered by our arms, to make regulations, under the name of "reasonable temporary State arrangements," under which the negroes will be as really slaves as this war found them.

The article, below, from an uncompromising Republican paper, throws a new and interesting light on the whole subject.—*New Era.*

## Cruel Treatment and Re-enslavement of Freedmen in Mississippi.

Some deeds have lately been done and are now doing, in Natchez, (Miss.) to which the attention of the country should be directed. We copy from official documents in the Natchez Courier, such portions as bear upon the matter in question.

"General Order No. 2," bears printer's date of February 16th. Here it is:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.—21. From henceforward, all contraband negroes of Natchez are forbidden from the renting of houses, and living to themselves, but are required to secure legitimate employment, with responsible, respectable persons, or otherwise be sent to the contraband encampment. Those hiring them are expected to aid in the enforcement of the foregoing regulations by the proper employment of them in their families or messes.

As the congregation of so many negroes in one house with their filthy and lazy habits, (as the undersigned has found to be the case,) if continued, will eventually prove fatal to the health of the city:

3d. All owners or renters of houses are forbidden the renting or sub-renting of the same to contraband negroes, under a penalty for so doing. Otherwise it will be impossible for the undersigned, to carry out a system of sanitary regulations essential to the well being of the city.

By order of A. W. KELLEY,  
Surgeon and Health Officer.

T. A. RALSTON, A. A. Gen. Post.

But this did not quite meet the requirements of the slave owners. On the 19th of March another order was issued, a copy of which is sent to us by our correspondent in Natchez. The preamble contains the usual charges of the idleness, improvidence, and profligacy of the freedmen, charges which our correspondent assures us are wickedly and notoriously false, and the order proceeds. (The italics are as in the printed order.)

To prevent these evil effects it is hereby ordered that after the first day of April, 1864, no contraband shall be allowed to remain in the city of Natchez, who is not employed by some responsible white person in some legitimate business, and who does not reside at the domicile of his or her employer; and no contraband will be allowed to hire any premises in the city for any purpose whatever, and no other person will be allowed to hire such premises for the purpose of evading this order, nor allowed to hire or harbor any contraband who cannot satisfy the Health Officer that he or she needs the services of said contraband in some legitimate employment. All contrabands remaining in the city in contravention of this order, after April 1st, will be removed to the contraband encampment.

The word contraband is hereby defined to mean all persons formerly slaves, who are not now in the employ of their former owners.

Persons drawing rations from U. S. Government are not supposed to need any hired servants. The number allowed to each family will be determined by the undersigned, &c.

By order of  
Surgeon and Health Officer.

Approved: J. M. Tuttle, Brig. Gen. Commanding District.

1. It will be noticed that the orders are aimed at freedmen: slaves living with their owners are undisturbed. Their being crowded together will not engender disease!

2. It will be noticed that though the President's proclamation declares all the slaves in Mississippi forever FREE, these officers recognize slavery as existing in full force in Natchez and vicinity.

3. No freed man or woman is allowed to hire a house or a tenement—to have a home, unless he or she returns to slavery.

4. Slaveowners may draw rations; but non-slaveowners, if they wish to draw rations, cannot hire a freed man or woman for a servant.

These orders were aimed not only at the freed people in general, but especially at a school taught by a devoted friend of the slave, who went to Natchez under the auspices of the Western Sanitary Commission. She is a true, heroic woman, who had succeeded in organizing an industrial school, composed of persons of both sexes, and all ages, aiming at teaching them industrious and economical habits, as well as the rudiments of learning. The most entire reliance may be placed upon her statements. She says with great earnestness, that these people, as a general thing, are quick to learn; glad to work; that they prefer to earn their clothing by working for it rather than having it given to them; and that with anything like fair treatment, they would nearly all in a very short time become self-supporting.

Promising to send us soon a full account of her school, she thus describes some of the results of these illegal and inhuman orders:

"I wish I had time to write you all my eyes have seen and my ears heard, of the cruelty and injustice inflicted upon these colored people against whom these orders were issued; but my time is so much taken up that it is impossible. I have been looking after my scholars, most of whom are scattered in all directions, wives having husbands in Government service, and who have been left in hired rooms as comfortable and free from engendering disease as so many white persons would have been. But that was not the aim of the author of the order. It was to get these persons back to their masters, and they have succeeded to a great extent. Hundreds, if not thousands, have, by its execution, become enemies to the Government, and gone back to their masters. These masters, bear in mind, are all bitter rebels. They were as thick as bees all around the streets and at the gate of the slave pen, asking if they (the contrabands) did not want them to protect them? This question was asked one of my scholars by her old master. She told him 'No; she would dig a hole in the ground and lay there till she died, before she would.' He told her to 'go to h—.' She answered, 'No. I have been praying twenty-three years to slay that place, and I don't think I shall go there now.'"

## FREMONT AND THE WAR.

The Albany Standard, a journal not committed to the advocacy of Gen. Fremont as a Presidential Candidate, has an article on the new movement in his favor, and gives a sketch of his antecedents, political and military. We extract a few paragraphs embracing, chiefly, a condensed synopsis of his course since the commencement of the present war against rebellion.

"The initiation of the war found Gen. Fremont abroad; and, when history comes to be written, there will be an honorable chapter in record of the manner in which he used his concededly powerful influence in securing us a favorable hearing from those who were disposed in advance to pronounce an unfavorable judgment against us, and of his unsparing use of his abundant private means to procure for us, at a time when they were especially needed—those equipments of the military arm which were brought into such effective use in the earlier campaigns.

"The more recent incidents of the career and fortunes of Fremont are fresh and familiar, and hardly need to be recapitulated. His appointment to a command and assignment to the West, where he saved to the Union Missouri—a State in which he is loved, to day, by loyal men with a supreme devotion; his organization of the first effective campaign against Rebellion, prosecuted with unwavering success, until he was superseded in the flush of victory; his inception and construction, against the protest of an army of shallow-pates, of the river gunboat fleet, which all military authorities now agree, has given us our subsequent glorious victories on the Mississippi, down to and including the capture of Vicksburg; his elaboration of the plan for wresting the Southwest from the Confederacy, which has since been adopted and followed out to its minutest details, though with a cost of scores of thousands more men, and hundreds of millions more money, than if he had been permitted to carry it forward; his enunciation of that word which has since been accepted as the rallying cry of loyalty, 'Emancipation,' coupled with military necessity—for speaking which, he was punished by an Administration which has since been glad to make his tenets the chief point of his policy; his persecution by the corrupt and imbecile War Secretary, and supersession by the heavy-headed Halleck whose first act was an order in the interest of Rebellion, and whose earliest achievements a loss, by incompetency, of all Fremont had gained for the country; his subsequent appointment to a restricted department in Virginia, where, though hampered by every sort of obstacle, he performed some prodigies of military execution—inflicting upon Stonewall Jackson the only defeats he ever suffered, and dashing ahead in the full tide of a successful advance upon Richmond, interrupted, not by the enemy, but by orders from Washington, forbidding him to be victorious; his second supersession, at a time when his merits were most obvious, by the blustering and blundering 'no retreat' Pope; his consequent forced refraction from the Virginia army, and all the misfortunes which followed in the Shenandoah Valley; the subse-



quent refusal to allow him any opportunity to save the country he loves so well—all these and the attendant facts are "familiar as household words" to those who have read with any attention whatever the history of the past three years. Ask the men of the Northwest, whether Fremont has done anything to merit their esteem; and what a response will roll back from their wide prairies and their rocky hillsides. Ask the soldiers of the armies he commanded, whether they found in him the attributes of a true General, and your answer will be such as one would have received who demanded from an old General his opinion of Napoleon.

### LESSONS OF WARNING FROM ENGLAND.

In the following admirable letter, we suppose that our respected correspondent refers to the possibility of the blind malice of our enemies the rebels, inducing the people of the North to put up Gen. Butler as their candidate for the Presidency. In that case, it is presumed that if Gen. Fremont should throw the weight of his influence and party in favor of Gen. Butler it would be an act of patriotism which would not lose its reward, and both parties united would win the day. We are not aware that there is a movement in favor of the nomination of Gen. Butler, at present, and have no apprehension of any difficulty among the friends of freedom in selecting their candidate. Whoever he may be, the public will rejoice in either, provided he shall concentrate the whole power of the country, trusting in God for the immediate and entire extirpation of slavery and crushing of the rebellion. This is what we demand of and for our candidate for the next Presidential term.

Gen. Thompson adds, in a private note, the following sentiment.

"The earnest friends of Emancipation in England feel the liveliest confidence that America is near her restoration to unity and peace, and that the prospect will not be clouded by any want of either energy or good counsel, in the struggle on which, to all human appearance, the decision depends."

"Yours very sincerely,

"T. PERRONET THOMPSON."

In America the hopes of the enemy are concentrated on procuring the re-election of the old incompetency. Certain it is, that four years more of it, would see us all in a fair way of being "hired for life."

There is no doubt that on the European side of the Atlantic, General Fremont is the largest figure in the field of view; subject always to the contingency, that the half-witted malice of the adversary has not put forward another name as what for the next four years would give the most decided rebuff to the country's foes in all quarters of the globe, and consequently come under the head of "the cheap defense of nations." When the enemy is incautious to tell you whom and what he fears, it is but policy to take him at his word.

Should a feeling of this nature make head in America, it is clear that honor equal to anything of Greek or Roman fame, would attend on the patriotic self-denial which should make way, for the present, for what the enemy most dreads, and trust to the assurance of succeeding to accumulated world-conquerance in a few fleeting years. Great men among the patriarchs of liberty have done something like it, on a small scale. Ireton in the Irish campaign, "with that zeal for the public service and freedom from selfish ends and personal aggrandizement that marked his character," (Omitted Chapters in the History of England, by Andrew Bisset, Murray, London,) had given way to an officer he conceived to be from temporary circumstances better able to discharge the duties of Cromwell's Lieutenant-General. And as there is no hindering public virtue from meeting its reward, we may be quite sure Ireton, in the end, was not the worse for it.

It is also possible, that among the chances and changes of popular elections, such a course might be found the surest way of keeping out the common enemy, whose only hope is in division. Two such platforms joining on an understanding, would sweep opposition from the face of the earth. There is no need to doubt that friends will do right. A great and victorious party the head-trumpeter of the adversary thinks it his duty to declare to be at the top of the position, will not throw itself away for want of seeing light, through ordinary difficulties.

Come what will of either waltz or electioneering campaigns, what chance is there for slavery? If, when the slave-driver drove all before him and had everything his own way, he could not prevent public opinion from rising convulsively against him as it has,—what prospect is there for him after every family in faithful America counts a soul laid under the altar, to cry "How long?"

There is no question of what is to be the end. If the adversary had Fortunatus's wishing-cap he could not hinder it. But the question is of doing it thoroughly and well, and with the least repetition of the fearful costs. Sad figure as England has made on this great question, there has, at all events, been no want of declaration of what would make root and branch work of English pro-slavery.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, London, S. E., April 15, 1864.

### THE PRESS.

#### American Affairs, as viewed in England.

From the British Standard.

Things proceed slowly in the Senate. According to the latest intelligence, the debate went on about the payment of the colored troops. Mr. Collamer showed that the proclamation inviting enlistment, extended to all the people who were subject to the draft. Mr. Fessenden was afraid of burdening the Treasury by giving full pay to the colored troops! The conduct of this Mr. Fessenden is disgraceful. He would exact everything from the colored that he exacts from the white soldier; he must meet the foe, receive the fire, and, if he may, shed his own blood and sacrifice his own life, but paltry as the pay of the white soldier is, he must receive only a fraction of it. Should such an arrangement be carried, the colored soldiers, as a man, ought to withdraw from the service, and throw themselves on the wonder-working power of Divine Providence.

Things look somewhat better as seen through Mr. Sumner. That noble-minded man, from the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, we see, reported a Bill to repeal all laws for the return of fugitive slaves. This is a most important step, one of the first things, indeed, which it was proper to consider. The report embraces an argument on the rendition clause of the Constitution, which (as cited by the Washington Chronicle) notices the grammatical structure which makes it provide that "no person" . . . "shall be delivered up," and therefore forbids rendition! Aside from this, it applies to apprentices, and, by legal rules of interpretation, cannot apply to a slave! The term "no person" cannot apply to slaves, because slaves are not held as "persons," but as "property." He is not "held to service," but held as "property." He is to be "given up to the person to whom such service or labor is due." But a slave can owe no service which implies contract or debt.

We do not see very well how this argument can be resisted; it is the sheet anchor of those who hold to the unconstitutionality of slavery, as may be seen by referring to the National Charters. This is held to be conclusive against the pretended "Compromises of the Constitution."

From the same.

#### "The Principia."

"This journal pursues its philanthropic path with increasing vigor. There is a notable simplicity in its policy which contributes much to clear its path and to further its progress. Its Editors may truly say, this one thing we do—we contend for the rights of the negro on the ground of our common humanity. Almost every theme and every article bears upon this all-important question. Community of nature, equality of rights, and the consequent destruction of all social distinctions, these are the watchwords, the war cry of the Editors, GOODALL and CHEEVER. The latter of these very able men, not satisfied with the broad sheet, launches bolt after bolt, Sabbath after Sabbath, from the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans. These sermons, so called, are worthy of the first statesmen of the country. While the theme is one, the treatment is most multifarious as well as most able. Few men, upon either side of the Atlantic, could conduct an argument with such inexhaustible resources, such skill, ability, energy, and eloquence. The discourse entitled "The Claims of Colored Soldiers," in the Principia of March 10, is one of exceeding great value. As we read it, the case is complete, irrefutable, unanswerable. The question is discussed under these topics:—"Waste of moral opportunity by military necessity";—"Our obligations and opportunity";—"Public opinion for just legislation";—"Method of elevation; method of degradation";—"An evil example";—"Violation of Contracts by legislation";—"A curse inevitable on such legislation";—"Legislation against color an enormity." Such are the topics of only half the discourse, from which it may be seen that the oration is a levitation one."

To this the British Standard appends an extract from the discourse above mentioned.

III.

#### Course of Mr. Lincoln.

The American Baptist of this city, after having quoted from the Principia its criticisms of President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, says:

"It cannot be denied that there is much truth in this. President Lincoln has been fearfully gravitating towards the wrong side, for the last six months. The Amnesty Proclamation, as being carried out, is immeasurably the worst measure of his administration, and if followed up in the spirit in which it is begun, will certainly overturn the very foundations of republican government. The principle of allowing one-tenth of the people to govern the whole, and that with no other guarantee of loyalty than an oath which the worst traitors will be ready to take, subverts the entire idea of popular government. We want no such sham republicanism. We have had enough of sham democracy, and have seen how, under fine-sounding names, the grossest violation of the democratic principle have been perpetrated with impunity. We have no notion of consenting to the same things under a republican name, merely because the republican party is of our party. We abhor the prevailing idea that every voter must be the slave of his party; that instead of voting for the man he in his conscience deems most fit, he must bow to the dictum of some convention, managed in the cases out of ten, by a set of wire-pullers. The Times, and other papers of the Weed-Seward stamp, have vastly injured the prospects of Mr. Lincoln by their preposterous threatnings against every man who should venture to think for himself, in opposition to the voice of a convention, declaring at the same time, that the renomination of the present incumbent, by that convention, was a foregone conclusion. Free citizens revolt at such dictation; if they did not, it would be proof that we were already so slavish as to be ripe for any tyrant that might choose to take us in hand."

IV.

#### Disasters and their Causes.

From the Brooklyn Times.

The weak and vacillating policy of the Administration has lost us tens of thousands of our

bravest officers and men, and still the bloody work goes on! Look at the recent battles—or properly speaking, slaughters, at Fort Pillow, Paducah, the three days fighting in West Louisiana,—the surrender of Plymouth, North Carolina. Thousands of our brave troops were fairly butchered in these battles, through the imbecile policy of Mr. Lincoln and his coadjutors at Washington. The fact is, Mr. L. and his friends have been paying more attention lately to his re-nomination for the Presidency, than to putting down the Rebellion. This will account for our late general and humiliating disasters. Who will attempt to deny that, if re-enforcements had been sent to Fort Pillow, Paducah, and Plymouth—as they should have been—our brave troops could have easily held on to those positions, without the fearful loss of life that we have now to record.

But it is unnecessary to dwell any longer upon these sad results. They should admonish every well-wisher of his country to be up and doing. We all know that the Baltimore Convention has been packed, in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and that extraordinary efforts will be made by officeholders and shoddy contractors to give him a re-nomination. It was for this purpose that Baltimore was selected as the most suitable place to hold the Convention, in order that Seward, Blair, Forney, Weed & Co. might have full control over its proceedings.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the Union men of the North have it in their power to quash the whole proceedings. The salvation of the country depends upon their doing so.

V.

#### Responsibility of the President.

The New Era, in commenting upon a remark of the late Owen Lovejoy, that Mr. Lincoln was "up with the average of the House" and "as radical as any in his Cabinet," replies:

The Cabinet are the creatures of the President's will. They are supposed to represent his views and policy, and he is responsible to the people for their acts. The ruling majority of his Cabinet resist and oppose all progress—all vigorous and thorough measures—every advance to a policy of freedom—and then he says he is just as radical as the creatures of his will. This is all quite logical, but not very satisfactory to the country.

After the Cabinet and their minions have defeated our best men, and returned opposition or half-hearted members of Congress, how can it be said that he is "up with the average of the House."

VI.

#### From Massachusetts.

From the Newburyport Herald, (Republican.)

—The number of Republican papers advocating postponement of the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President is increasing. All the Boston papers take that direction. This indicates a fall in the Lincoln stock. If the Convention is postponed he will not be nominated; there is no chance for him; and if the Convention is not postponed his election will depend on two things—success in the administration measures in finance and war between this and November, and the support of the Germans.

VII.

#### A National Necessity.

The nation cannot live with Abraham Lincoln and Seward at its head during the next terrible four years. Even if honest, they are unequal to the task; and that they are not too honest, is evident in the arts they have devised to subjugate the expression of the loyal masses, in the name of the party they have labored to destroy. The mask of the republican carcass they have done to death, cannot be revived by spurious means, and made to cover the wholesome elements which have spontaneously united for the defense of our country. The fierce War-Democrats, the rallying Radicals, and the more sober but equally steadfast loyal Whigs, repudiate the artifice, and before they will be cheated by it, will seek a candidate of their own, either through separate convention, or under the direction of the loyal votes of Congress.—Spirit of the Times.

VIII.

#### Congress Delinquent.

Is Congress trying to do justice, or is it seeking how little it can do and win their fight? It refuses to act in good faith with the colored troops, and pay them; it cherishes the fugitive slave law, and hinders the amendment. Is it necessary that we should have another disaster to bring the Government to do justice? We pray not.—New Era.

IX.

#### An Extraordinary Spectacle.

There are certain decorums which ought to characterize the relations between the President and the members of his Cabinet, but perhaps, in these days, it is hardly worth while to spend much breath about so small a matter as mere decorum. And yet, it is remarked upon that the President has selected for investing Frank P. Blair, Jr. with a high military command, in flagrant defiance of the Constitution, because without the assent of the Senate, the particular time when Mr. Blair had been making charges of the grossest personal and official corruption against the Secretary of the Treasury. The President could not retain this Secretary a single day, if he did not prove that these charges are, every one of them, utterly false. And yet he does not hesitate, in the face of the public, to invest the inventor of these charges with high office. Truly the times are out of joint.—New Era.

X.

#### A President's Favorite.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, one of the President's special friends, made a speech lately at St. Louis, in which he said:

"I am for the emancipation of the slaves within the jurisdiction of the United States; and I am in favor of their removal to a country in which they can establish their own government and their own Constitution. But I am for maintaining this country for the benefit of the white people. I am opposed, while those negroes sojourn among us, to giving them rights over the white citizens of this country. I am opposed to clothing them with the privileges of suffrage. [A voice: 'Let them fight!'] I am in favor of their fighting if they will fight. [Laughter and cheers.] I have no objection to their fighting, if they will

fight on our side. But, gentlemen, this is neither the time nor the place to go into any elaborate argument on these points." There was much more of this kind of talk.

XI.

#### Mr. Arnold and the Friends of Freedom.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, the member of Congress from Illinois representing the Chicago district, seems to be devoting himself to the work of re-electing Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Arnold is prolific, beyond measure, in speeches and lectures on this subject.

In the most recent of his performances, Mr. Arnold says:

"Acquiescence, union, and harmony, will follow the June Convention. Delay encourages faction, controversy, and division. I say harmony will follow the June Convention. I say this because I believe Gen. Fremont and his friends are loyal to liberty, and will not endanger its triumph by dividing the friends of freedom. I say this, because I believe the radical Germans who support Fremont, who have done so much in this contest to sustain free institutions, cannot be induced by their enthusiasm for a man, to desert or endanger the triumph of their principles."

It would be a great improvement if Mr. Arnold would practice a little of what he preaches, and not be led astray by his personal connections with Mr. Lincoln into an abandonment of principles. The radical Germans will commit no such error as that. They will have no hesitation in separating themselves from such "friends of freedom" as Halleck, Seward, and the Blairs. They know well that no conceivable result can be a greater blow to liberty and loyalty than the triumph of such men, and they do not mean to assist in it. Nor will they vote for Mr. Arnold, if he persists in making himself the noisy champion of such men.—New Era.

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## IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

TO THE RADICAL MEN OF THE NATION—A CALL!

Whereas, a Convention has been called, by certain parties, favorable to changing the present Administration, and for the purpose of "counselling concerning the approaching Presidential Election," to meet in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday the 31st of the present month; and whereas, we are glad to learn that such a Convention is to assemble, and having confidence that the objects of those issuing the call, are in unison with those of the radical men of the country,

Therefore, the undersigned, having been appointed by the "Central Fremont Club" of the city of New York for that purpose, do hereby invite their radical fellow citizens in every state, county, and town, throughout the country, to meet them in the above named Convention, on the said Tuesday, the 31st of this month, in order, then and there, to recommend the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States, and to assist in organizing for his election.

The imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, being just weak enough to waste its men and means to provoke the enemy, but not strong enough to conquer the Rebellion—and its treachery to justice, freedom and genuine democratic principles in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the Nation have been sacrificed to conciliate the still existing and arrogant Slave Power, and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition, call, in thunder tones, upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperilled Nationality and the cause of impartial and universal freedom, threatened with betrayal and overthrow.

The way to victory and salvation is plain. Justice must be enthroned in the seats of National Legislation, and guide the Executive will. The things demanded, and which we ask you to join us to render sure, are, the immediate extinction of Slavery, throughout the whole United States, by Congressional action, the absolute equality of all men before the law without regard to race or color, and such a plan of reconstruction as shall conform entirely to the policy of freedom for all, placing the political power alone in the hands of the loyal, and executing with vigor the law for the confiscating the property of the rebels.

Come, then, in formidable numbers, and let us take counsel together, in this crisis of the nation's calamity, and, with one united effort, endeavor to redeem the country from Slavery and war, that it may be consecrated to FREEDOM AND PEACE FOREVER MORE. Men of God! Men of humanity! Lovers of justice! Patriots and freemen! One and all, rally!

Most respectfully, your fellow Citizens,

DAVID PLUMB,  
EDWARD GILBERT,  
FREDERICK KAPP,  
ERNEST KRACKOWITZ,  
WILLIAM J. DEMAREST, } Committee.

NEW YORK, May 6th, 1864.

P. S.—This Call will be published, daily, in the city papers of the widest circulation until the assembling of the Convention, with additional signatures, from day to day. We, therefore, earnestly solicit the friends of this movement, everywhere, to send their names immediately to David Plumb, No. 61 Nassau Street, that they may be appended to the Call. And we further request that the editors of Newspapers throughout the country, who approve of the movement, to insert this Call in the columns of their Journals, and keep it before the people till the meeting of the Convention, and address a copy of their paper containing the Call, as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED JOIN IN THE FOREGOING CALL.

Geo. B. CHEEVER,  
HENRY T. CHEEVER,  
J. W. ALDEN,  
F. O. IRISH,  
WILLIAM GOODELL,  
S. S. JOCELYN.

**Correction.**—An error occurred in the Call for the Cleveland Convention, published in our last issue. Instead of *Saturday*, it should have been *Tuesday*, the 31st of May, inst.

## BAPTISTS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following from a leading Baptist paper, in this city, speaks for itself.

## Party Politics.

A Ministering brother in Michigan writes us:

"The *Principia*, I see, has raised the Fremont flag, also the *New Nation* of your city, the *Era* of Washington, and all the German papers. The thing is sure to take. I want to see you in season. The *Independent*, *Tribune* and *Post* will soon be out in this direction. They have already ignored Lincoln. We want a man in the chair, in such times as these, who has the keenness of vision that 'Old Hickory' had, and who is willing to 'take the responsibility.' It is no time now to be feeling after public sentiment, we want a man to lead it."

"We copy the above as a specimen of the advice we have received from quite a number of our ministering brethren, to whom it is perhaps due that we should offer an apology for not acceding to their views."

"In the first place, although the Baptist is a political paper, it is not primarily or mainly so. Its politics come in only as a part of its religion. The one great aim must be kept uppermost. Hence, we have always ignored, as far as possible, the question of parties. So far as we find any party right, we are with them; so far as we deem them wrong, we are against them. The same with our public officers and candidates for office. Pledges are the bond of party. We cannot belong to a party without making these pledges. But pledges are what we specially dislike. We believe all such bonds, to be opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. The man who pledges himself to vote in accordance with the decision of his party, surrenders up his conscience to the keeping of that party. This we could never do, and hence, with our views of religious duty, we could never recommend such a course to others."—*American Baptist*.

Our primary object in copying the above was to present the testimony given to the prevalent approval, among Baptist Ministers, to the course taken, on politics, by the *Principia*. We deem it proper, also, to assure our esteemed friends of the *American Baptist*, that in our advocacy of Gen. Fremont, as Presidential candidate, we do not pledge ourselves "to vote in accordance with the decisions of a party." Precisely the opposite of this is our position. Without connection with any political party, and in the absence of any party that has made such nomination, we have selected our own candidate, denying, emphatically, the right of any political party or Nominating Convention to control our independent vote. Politics, in accordance with righteousness is an essential part of our religion. "So far as we find any party right we are with them; so far as we deem them wrong, we are against them." In this we agree perfectly, with our respected neighbor. And we hold no denominational connection that restrains us from avowing our political convictions.

We give our contemporary credit for the like independence. We have before us several illustrations of this, in the freedom and justice with which it comments upon the measures of Mr. Lincoln, some of which we hope to transfer to our columns. We hope that able and upright journal will yet see its way clear to tell its numerous christian readers who it thinks should be selected to fill so important a post as the Presidency, instead of so incompetent an incumbent, as the present one.

Unless Christians and Christian Ministers are active and vigilant in the choice of wise and just rulers, how can they consistently pray to God for the bestowment of such a blessing upon their country?

## IDEAS OF LAW.

In cursorily turning over the April number of Blackwood's, we chanced to light on a passage in "Mr. Knight's Reminiscences" (page 421), that may serve to illustrate one of the prevalent notions of law, and expose its absurdity.

"Under the guidance of the town clerk, corporate magistrates generally got through their business decently. Sometimes they made little slips. Late in the evening, an offender was brought before one of our mayors, having been detected in stealing a smock-frock from a pawnbroker's door."

"Look in 'Burn's Justice,'" said his worship to his son. "Look in the index for smock-frock."

"Can't find it, father; not there?"

"What! no law against stealing smock-frocks?" "Young fellow, [addressing the culprit,] you've had a lucky escape!"

The constable demurred at the discharge of the prisoner.

"Well, well! lock him up, and we'll see the town clerk in the morning!"

Many American Senators and not a few Presidents have fallen into the same error with the English mayor. Because "the Supreme law of the land" does not specifically provide that the Government shall have power to protect its subjects from slavery, they infer that the practice of enslaving native Americans cannot be restrained by law!

The Great National Charter does indeed declare that it was ordained to "establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity." But then, no mention being made of violations of justice, and outrages upon liberty by slavery and slaveholders, it is inferred that this particular form of injustice and outrage is not provided against! The offender is told that he has had a narrow escape!

The Constitution says: "No State shall pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." But, inasmuch as the document does not expressly provide that these things shall not be done in the form of slavery—nor by slaveholders, the

offender is congratulated on his lucky escape!

The Constitution says, "No person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law;" but since it does not say that this shall not be done by slaveholders, nor by the process of enslaving men, it is gravely held by our lawyers, judges, courts, senators, representatives and presidents, that they have no power to protect the liberties of the American people from slavery or from slaveholders!

The Constitution says: "The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But as it fails to say that this guaranty shall be afforded to States subjugated and controlled by slaveholders, it is held that any and every State in the Union may be deprived of a republican government, provided it be done by slaveholders, and by enslaving one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or nine-tenths of the people of each State—and the United States has no authority, under the Constitution, to prevent it! The aggressor has a lucky escape, and rules the States and the nation with a rod of iron!

The same process of exposition is adopted by grave theologians, in their biblical exegesis. It is not disputed that the Bible forbids the using a neighbor's service and labor without wages—forbids fraud, theft and robbery—forbids adultery, fornication, concubinage, the breaking up of the family relation by forbidding marriage—forbids the withholding of the word of God. But since it does not specifically forbid slavery, which includes all of them, and does not, in terms, forbid the doing of these things by slaveholders, therefore slaveholders doing or enforcing upon others these abominations, are not to be excluded from the fellowship of the saints, or visited with church censures!

The English mayor of the olden time, who supposed he must acquit the thief, because the word "smock-frock" was not to be found in his law books, is fairly distanced by our American jurists, statesmen, and Biblical critics, who cannot even be prevailed upon to lock up the culprit for examination, because, forsooth, they cannot find the word *slavery*, either in the Constitution or in the Bible.

## "WHITE" RECONSTRUCTION!

The bill which has passed the House is, in some important respects, an improvement upon the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Instead of one-tenth it requires a majority of voting citizens to take part in the "reconstruction." Instead of leaving the slavery question to be determined either by State action or by further action of Congress or the Supreme Court, it says, explicitly,

"Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in the said State."

But the delegates to the State Convention are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens!

And this is called "guaranteeing to the States a Republican form of Government"—is it?

In what clause of the Constitution does Congress find a warranty for this discrimination, or for such a definition of "Republican Government"? The Constitution knows nothing of color, race, or descent. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent a black man, duly qualified, from being President of the United States. Does the Constitution authorize Congress, in providing a "Republican Government" for the States, to set up a restricted definition of Republican Government, radically different from and antagonistic to the Republicanism of the Constitution and of the Federal Government? For what purpose was the clause inserted, but to bring the State Governments into harmony with the National Governments in this vital particular?

Aside from the manifest unconstitutionality of this enactment, what shall be said of the folly of excluding the votes of that part of the community that is most decidedly and unquestionably loyal, at the precise time, and in the very process of reconstruction, in which their help is most needed, to counteract and overbalance the disloyal influences, and votes that are known to be hostile to the Government? In some, if not all of the States, there is danger that a majority of the "white" voters will prove to be, at heart, disloyal, whereas a majority of the whole, including the colored, would undoubtedly be loyal.

Then think of the insult thus gratuitously fluted in the faces of more than four millions of loyal colored, citizens to say nothing of their earnest white friends, in every State in the Union, at a time when not only their votes but their strong arms, and their pecuniary means are needed for the defence of the country.

Above all, consider the insult to the God of the oppressed, the ruler of the Nations, the Messiah, who threatens to dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel unless they obey him. The insults offered to the least of his brethren, he declares, are offered to him. Are our national defenses strong enough to spare his protection—strong enough to defy his opposition? Are we stronger than he? We deprecate "foreign interference" against us. Shall we provoke the hostile interference of the Almighty? Or can we flatter ourselves that in the midst of our impious legislation, He will take sides with us in such a contest?

Our friends will please notice the important article in our advertising column headed *Electricity* by Dr. Stevens of Philadelphia.

## A LAME ARGUMENT.

The Washington *New Era* has a leader on "The policy of electing a new President," from which—while we are in favor of "electing a new President"—we must most earnestly dissent. It says:

"It is in vain to disguise the fact that the people of the South have become, through the arts and misrepresentations of leaders, profoundly embittered against Mr. Lincoln personally. It is at his hands they have suffered what they, in the frenzy of their excited passions, regard as invasion and spoliation. It is with him that they associate all their ideas of wrongs endured and apprehended. It was to prevent his occupation of the Presidential chair, that they took up arms. If they must submit again to the national authority, any shape in which it can come will be more tolerable to them, than this authority wielded by the man against whom their hatred is embittered and implacable."

"On the contrary, the election of a new President, even if not really distinguishable from Mr. Lincoln, in a single particular of principle or policy, opens a new possibility of reconciliation, which is certainly worthy of account, and may prove the turning point in our national destiny. It will afford a cover for the pride of many a secretly repenting rebel, in returning to allegiance to the flag. It need offend us that such persons may have an opportunity to say that they never would have submitted to Mr. Lincoln. What we want is not the humiliation of men, or of a great, proud, and powerful section of our common country, which has illustrated a courage on the battle-field and a tenacity of purpose in council truly admirable, although displayed in the most indefensible of causes. We want a restored country and a reconciled and again fraternal people."

Now we protest against any change of the Administration, on any such principle, or for any such purpose. The great weakness of President Lincoln and his Administration has been their overweening anxiety to pacify the rebels. The knowledge of that anxiety has been a never failing source of strength to the rebellion and its sympathizers. If that policy is to be continued, the administration should not be changed. If it is to be changed with that view, then neither Fremont, Butler, or any other earnestly loyal anti-slavery man should be selected. The candidate should be some such man as Seymour, Saulsbury, Long, Vallandigham, Garritt Davis, or—better still, Jeff Davis himself. A reconstruction which should come through "the election of a President not really distinguishable from Mr. Lincoln in a single particular of principle or policy" would be a greater calamity than a war for correct principle. If such is to be the fate of the country, let the ruin come under the leadership of its present architects, to whom the credit of it appropriately belongs.

We must do the *Era* the justice to conclude, as we do, on reflection, that it is speaking ironically; or at least, from the standpoint of those whose sentiments do not accord with its own. Little, we think but loss, could be gained by the conciliation of such.

## The Methodist Conference Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 4th.—At the Methodist General Convention to-day the Rev. Dr. Curry made an address, which was very feebly applauded. He spoke in favor of having colored ministers in all the conferences. He was opposed to the formation of separate conferences for colored people. They must be brought into close connections with the white population, he thought.

Rev. Dr. Moody said he thought that God Almighty was going to give us an exodus of the whole colored concern to South America. After we get this little family difficulty settled and the funeral over, we will then push on to the Isthmus of South America, clear out Mexico, and give the people of color pre-emption right to that territory.

During the speech of Dr. Moody, the greatest excitement prevailed, and when he sat down, the resolution of Mr. Riley to appoint a committee on the state of colored members of the church, was carried by acclamation.—*N. Y. Times*.

The feeble applause of Dr. Curry was less creditable to the Conference, we think, than the storm of excitement under the outrageous harangue of Dr. Moody.

The providential delivery he was looking for, was from the presence, not of oppressors but of their blameless victims. This was to be the settlement of "this little family difficulty." Then, we should be at leisure to devastate and rob a neighboring republic and pay off our plundered and exiled laborers with the soil of our neighbors, not with our own.

Is it in the latter half of our boasted nineteenth century that such proposals are made in grave ecclesiastical bodies? Has the salt lost its savor? Wherewith shall it be salted?

## TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

We earnestly invite attention to the Call, in this day's *Principia*, for an important Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the last day of May, inst.

We regret that the publication of the Call was not earlier. As it is, no time should be lost, in forwarding names, in season for publication in our next, if possible. All earnest friends of freedom, who would do anything, seasonably, for the deliverance of their country, should do all in their power, without delay, to further the objects of this Convention, and give to it their personal attendance, if practicable.

**The Bible against Slavery.**—or an Inquiry into the genius of the Mosaic System, and the teachings of the Old Testament on the subject of human rights. United Presbyterian Board of Publication. Pittsburgh, 1864. Pp. 154. price 25 cents. "This is a reprint of an article published twenty-seven years ago, in the *Anti-Slavery Quarterly Magazine*. It was afterwards stereotyped and passed through four editions, the last in 1838, since which it has been out of print." The present edition is revised by the author. The work has been extensively circulated, and has done much good. We trust it will do much more.

## IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation of Freedom—Correspondence with President Lincoln.

The following documents will be interesting to the loyal public, at the present time, and may assist in deciding the comparative merits of the two candidates for the Presidency most prominent before the people.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31, 1861.

Circumstances, in my judgment of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding-General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life and the devastation of property by bands of marauders and murderers, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes, and the vicinity of a hostile force, to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder,—finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages, which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State. In this condition, the public safety and the success of our arms requires unity of purpose without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend, and declare established, martial law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the army of occupation, in this State, are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, and who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with enemies in the field is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of this law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumult, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports, or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishment.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith; any such absence without sufficient cause will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding-General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the loyal people of the country. J. C. FREMONT.

Major-General Commanding.

The following is a copy of the deeds of manumission, given by General Fremont, and which the Government forbade him any longer to issue:

"*Deed of Manumission.*"—Whereas F. L. S. of the city and county of St. Louis, Mo., has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States: Now, therefore I, John Charles Fremont, Major-General, Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law and the power vested in me, as such Commanding General, declare Frank Lewis, heretofore "held to service" or labor, by said F. L. S., to be free and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude; giving him full right and authority to have, use and control his own labor or service as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said F. L. S., or any one to claim by, through, or under him. And this *Deed of Manumission* shall be respected and treated, by all persons and in all courts of jus-

tice, as the full freedom of said Louis, Mo., this is evidenced by my order.

WASHINGTON

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## THE NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.  
SENATE.

**Quorum.**—Business, as usual, was greatly impeded, for want of a quorum. In order to remedy this evil, Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio moved:

That a quorum of the Senate shall hereafter consist of a majority of the Senators present duly qualified. Mr. Sherman said the House had decided that a majority of those chosen constituted a quorum, and we should pass a similar rule. It was never intended that this Government should be broken up, either by open Secession or for want of a quorum. We had yesterday an example of the evil effect of the present rule, when, at 5 o'clock, just as an important bill was about to pass, the Senate found itself without a quorum.

Mr. FOSTER (Un. Conn.) opposed the resolution, as there would be more difficulty in finding a quorum than, than now. The more the responsibility was divided, the less it was felt.

Mr. DAVIS (Cond. Un., Ky.) considered this the most important subject ever presented to the Senate, and he hoped, in order to allow it to be fully discussed, that it would be made the special order for to-morrow at 12½ o'clock.

**The Pay of the one-hundred-day Volunteers.**—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for the pay of the 100-day volunteers.

Mr. HALE (Un., N. H.), in deference to the feelings of his friends, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance and of Military Affairs, who with him seem to consider the measure unwise, and yet necessary, in the present emergency, would waive his objections, and perhaps vote for the bill.

The bill was then passed.

## HOUSE.

**Increased pay of Soldiers.**—Mr. SCHENCK (Un., Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that on and after the 1st of May next the pay of privates in arms shall be increased from \$13 to \$16 a month, and of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, \$18; Sergeants, \$20; Orderly-Sergeants, \$24; Sergeant-Majors, \$26 per month; Clerks to Paymasters, \$12.00 per annum, etc.

The bill was unanimously passed.

The Navy Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.  
SENATE.

**The Quorum question.**—Mr. CARLILE (Cond. Un., Va.) said that all the precedents were against the views taken by the Senator from Maryland, since the formation of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON (Cond. Un., Md.) said it was plain that under the Constitution we had the right to adopt such rules for the Government of our own body as the exigencies of the times demanded. In support of this proposition Mr. Johnson instanced the decisions of the British Parliament.

Mr. DAVIS (Cond. Un., Ky.) would like to know if thirteen members, getting themselves together, would constitute a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was easy to ask questions, and the question was an extreme one, and not appropriate to the present issue.

The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. CONNESS, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hale, Harding, Howe, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Powell, Riddle and Harlan—11.

**Absentees to be reported.**—Mr. FESSENDEN called up his resolution that the official reporter in making out his list, reported the names of absentees.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the fact that the Senate had found itself so often without a quorum had become notorious and shameful, and the resolution proposed that the names of absentees should be sent through the official paper of Congress to their constituents so that a sense of shame might compel their attendance.

The resolution was adopted.

## HOUSE.

**Reconstruction.**—The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a republican Government to the Rebels States.

Mr. COX (Dem. Ohio) opposed the bill. He admitted that in some respects, it was an improvement on the President's rickety plan. But it was still obnoxious to the objection that it proposed a prohibition of slavery. This he considered despotic and anti-republican!

Mr. BUTWELL (Un., Mass.) replied to the former remarks of Mr. Ashley of Ohio, with reference to the administration of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. The President had been true to the principles of human liberty as affecting both whites and blacks, and so with Gen. Banks, who had shown it by his principles through a life of integrity and ability. Any temporary disasters should go for nothing, for that gentleman would rise superior to any attacks of his enemies and would redeem the territory west of the Mississippi from the thralldom of Rebel sway. Louisiana was not only free from Slavery through the President's proclamation, but free through the character of its own people.

[These strike us as very remarkable statements, as coming from that quarter, comparing them with the authenticated facts before the public.]

Mr. BUTWELL said, however: We mean when the Union shall be restored, it shall be on republican principles, and that no new State, either from the territory of the West, or accessions from Mexico, or any of the eleven revolted States, shall be admitted if its Constitution is not republican according to our ideas; and we intend to maintain the doctrine that wherever slavery exists a republican form of Government under the Constitution cannot be, and we give notice, in the bill under consideration, to all the inhabitants of the revolted States that you must form your Government on the condition that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist within your districts.

This is excellent, and of very wide application, but what shall we say of the following, in the same speech?

In the course of his remarks he advocated the setting apart of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as a home for negroes, giving them the right of suffrage. Their numbers would be increased by immigration from the Northern States, and they have earned this right by their services in the field and their sacrifices to the cause of the country. He asked that justice be done to the negro race, and said it was our duty to elevate them, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

[How much Republicanism would there be in setting apart different sections of the country for different races and complexions?]

The bill was passed by a vote of 73 to 59.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.  
SENATE.

**Smuggling.**—A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, to prevent smuggling.

It provides that after the 1st day of August next, all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles coming into the United States from any foreign country, shall be inspected, and if any dutiable articles shall be found, the trunk, valise or other envelope, shall be confiscated.

**The Bank bill.**—Mr. SUMNER moved a substitute for the Finance Committee's amendment to the Bank bill. It provides that every Association shall pay to the United States a duty of one per cent upon its circulation, one-half of one per cent on its deposits, one-half per cent on its capital stock above the amount invested in United States bonds, each half-year after January, 1864. Mr. Sumner said we had at last arrived at the place where the road branched into opposite directions—one way in support of the general welfare and the common defense, and the other toward State rights State taxation, and State banks. The question was between the National credit on one side, and certain local pretensions on the other; a question between the life of the Republic and certain local interests that objected to taxation when the enemy were at our very gates. Everything in men and manions of war had been given to Gen. Grant to secure a victory. It was our paramount duty to sustain the financial credit. To do this would be, though bloodless, as great a victory as any obtained in the field. It was highly important that every interest in the country should be taxed to sustain us in this struggle for national life.

Mr. CHANDLER (Un., Mich.), after complimenting Mr. Sumner for this broad and statesmanly speech, supported the amendment briefly.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Un., Me.) defended the amendment of the Finance Committee.

## HOUSE.

**Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.**—After much debate, the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in calling out troops to repel invasion, was passed, by a vote of 71 against 59.

The bill appropriates \$700,000 for Pennsylvania militia, which was amended by appropriating \$15,000,000 for the expenses of other loyal States in repelling raids.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.  
SENATE.

**Charter of Washington.**—The bill to amend the charter of the City of Washington being under consideration, Mr. COWAN (Un. Pa.) moved to insert the word "white" before "male citizens." This was promptly opposed by Mr. SUMNER. No vote was reached.

**National Bank bill.**—Mr. SUMNER'S amendment to increase the tax on banks established under the act was rejected.

Mr. Sherman moved an amendment which makes the clause read as follows: "That every association may charge the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where, by the laws of any State, a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rates so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such States under this act."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER (Un., Mich.) offered an amendment to the 31st section striking out the cities therein named in the West, and at the East, as available places for the redemption of the circulating notes of associations under this act, retaining simply New-York, Philadelphia and Boston as the points of redemption, which, after a debate, was adopted.

The 32d section was then amended so as to conform with the preceding, and by providing that, instead of redeeming their notes at par in said cities, each bank shall select an institution in either of the cities named at which its circulation shall be redeemed at a rate of discount not exceeding 1-4 of 1 per cent.

Mr. HENDERSON (Un., Mo.) moved to amend the 22d section by striking out the limit of \$300,000,000 for circulation notes under the act and inserting the words: "The amount now authorized to be issued by the Controller to banks already created under the act."

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he desired to offer an amendment which would restrain this over issue of paper, and gold was already nearly \$800,000,000 and now this bill proposed to authorize the issue of 300,000,000 more, based on United States bonds. The first of all considerations should now be the stopping of the making of another paper dollar, unless it was made to take place of other paper money now in circulation. To authorize the unlimited issue of this new national currency while the State Bank currency is still in circulation was preposterous.

## HOUSE.

**Contested Seats.**—Mr. DAVIS (Un., Mass.) from the Committee on Elections, reported two resolutions, which he over for the present, one declaring that F. P. Blair is not, and the other that Mr. Knox, the contestant, is, entitled to a seat in the House, as the Representative of the 1st Congressional District of Missouri.

This elicited a rambling debate, having little relevancy to the subject.

**Fort Pillow Massacre.**—Mr. BALDWIN (Dem., Mich.) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 40,000 copies of the report and evidence concerning the Fort Pillow massacre. Agreed to.

The House adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.  
SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. presented the resignation of the Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain.

Mr. RAMSEY (Un. Mich.) introduced a bill making an additional grant of land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to a point between Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate, at 12½ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and continued therein until 4½.

On the reopening of the doors, a resolution of Mr. HALE, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the record of the Wilkes court-martial, was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House was not in session.

## THE WAR.

**The Grand Advance.**—"On to Richmond." The Army of the Potomac moving Southward. Two days of battle with Lee's Forces. Our Armies Successful. Gen. Butler Advancing on Richmond. The Army of the Cumberland also Advancing. The Decisive Struggle at Hand.—The great struggle has commenced. The Army of the Potomac is advancing. A severe battle of two days duration has taken place between Grant and Lee, which has resulted successfully to our forces. Meantime Gen. Butler is moving on Richmond.

The weather is highly favorable, our troops in excellent spirits, our military leaders have the confidence of the people, and everything seems favorable to success. Particulars of the movements of our forces are meager, but we will endeavor to give, as far as possible, an outline of the events of the past week. On Tuesday night of last week (May 3d.) our army crossed the Rapidan, quietly, and without the knowledge of the enemy; the crossing being effected separately by the different corps, at Germaine, Culpepper Mine, and Ely's Ford—thus completely flanking Lee's position. The enemy, however, was not slow in discovering the situation of affairs, and Lee, pursuing his usual tactics, determined to fall upon the detached portions of our army and annihilate them, before they could unite their strength. Accordingly, the Rebel army marched out of its intrenchments on Thursday morning, and hurled itself, with all its force, against the advancing 5th Corps, commanded by Gen. Warren. The conflict was a severe one, and great fears were entertained that it would result disastrously to our inferior force. At a critical juncture, however, Hancock's brigades came up and formed a connection with Gen. Warren. Upon Hancock the enemy turned at once, concentrating their entire force to break his line. The line was forced back, but again grew steady. Gen. Warren held the center without a break. The battle raged fiercely. When Sedgwick's reserved force came up and was ordered forward, the prospects of the enemy began to darken. At night Gen. Burnside's Corps, more than 30,000 strong, and the other portions of the army came up. Friday our army assumed the offensive. Of the battle—which is said to have been a terrible one—particulars are not received. Dispatches from the various press correspondents state that we have beaten the enemy at every point, and that 3,000 of their dead, and 10,000 wounded have been left on the field. Our loss is reported to be 8,000. No fighting took place on Saturday. It was supposed that Gen. Grant was advancing.

In the meantime, Gen. Butler is threatening Richmond from the south, having advanced to City Point, within 18 miles of the rebel capital, and 9 miles of Petersburg. He has severed the communications between the two places, has met with no reverses, and we can but hope that to him will be accorded the honor of capturing the rebel capital, Cabinet, and President. It is however stated that Gen. Beauregard is at Petersburg, with a competent force, so that his path to glory is not altogether unobstructed.

Simultaneously with the advance of the Army of the Potomac, a movement has been made in the West. Gen. Sherman has occupied Tunnel Hill and, at latest accounts, was pressing on Dalton. The enemy were retreating before him. The only official dispatches of importance which have appeared are the following:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864.

We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retreating. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success, for when either party fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 5 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, states that Gen. Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he

expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting, yet.

Nothing later from Gen. Banks.

You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

**Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New-York:**

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in, by railroad. The Department will probably receive dispatches by that train, which will arrive to-night.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it, so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard, from a Rebel deserter, that Hunter was dangerously wounded; Pickett, also; and Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

**The Draft.**—Government has ordered an

immediate draft in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky, Maryland, and the deficient districts of Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and New York.

**From Gen. Banks' Department.**—Gen. Banks has fallen back to Alexandria, La., where it is said that he will remain for the present. A fight took place between Grand Ecore and Alexandria, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago Times.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 27, {  
Via Cairo, May 5, {

The army of Gen. Banks, including the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith, is now all back at this place, having arrived yesterday and to-day. Gen. Banks turned over the command, at Grand Ecore, to Gen. Franklin, who conducted the retreat to this place.

The army left Grand Ecore last Thursday, crossing Cane River at that place, and coming down between the two rivers. On arriving at a point near the mouth of Cane River, where Gen. Franklin expected to cross, he found the enemy, under Dick Taylor, posted on a high eminence on the opposite side in his front to dispute his passage. An artillery engagement ensued, lasting all day, on Saturday last, and Saturday night, until Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Meantime Gen. Franklin had sent two brigades of infantry up Cane River a few miles, where a crossing was effected at a ford. The infantry came down on the opposite side, and opened a musketry fire on the rebels on the hill. A spirited fight ensued, lasting two or three hours. Our forces carried the hill by assault, driving the enemy off, thus securing the crossing for the main army. We lost 300 or 400 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss was about the same. It was rumored here that we had captured 1,000 prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon. Such is not the case. The only advantage gained was in driving the rebels from our front, they having taken a position between our army and Alexandria, and in securing the crossing of Cane River.

After our army crossed, the rebels closed in our rear, and sharp skirmishing has been kept up all the way down.

The steamer Red Chief brought down on Monday 250 wounded from the Cane River fight. They had not had their wounds dressed when they arrived here.

Maj.-Gen. McClelland arrived here last night, with two brigades of the 13th Army Corps, who came from New-Orleans on transports.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter has arrived here; but, so far as the public is concerned, nothing is yet known of his presence or business.

Gen. A. J. Smith stated yesterday that Gen. Banks and his army were going to leave for New-Orleans; but he and the 16th army corps intended to remain until the gunboats could get over the falls.

Gen. Steele has returned to Little Rock in safety. He had encountered some skirmishing, but met with no serious difficulty.

**Gen. Banks Superceded.**—Brig.-Gen. Canby was, on Saturday, appointed by the President a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Department of Western Louisiana and Arkansas. His appointment was immediately confirmed by the Senate. He supercedes Gen. Banks and Gen. Steele.

**Forrest** has at last found a foe who doesn't plead weakness. The advance of Gen. Sturgis' cavalry, 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a band of Forrest's men, 1,000 strong, near Bolivar, Tennessee, on the south side of the Hatchie River, on Monday last. A severe fight took place, lasting two hours, and resulting in the rebels being driven from their intrenchments, when they retreated across the river, through Bolivar, destroying the bridge behind him. Gen. Sturgis is in hot pursuit.

## LATER.

**The Grand Advance.**—Continued success.—Lee retreating towards Richmond.—Grant in hot pursuit.—The President calls for a National Thanksgiving.—Thus far our arms are successful. Further accounts of the battle of Friday fully confirm previous reports of victory. Gen. Lee is retreating rapidly towards Richmond, closely pursued by Gen. Grant. At latest accounts our army had passed beyond Spottsylvania. It was rumored that another battle had taken place on Sunday, but this report is not confirmed. It is thought that Lee will make a stand on the North Anna River. Our loss, both in officer and men is heavy. Among the former we regret to announce the name of Gen. Wadsworth, of this State. Gen. Butler has had a fight with Beauregard, which, it is announced, has resulted favorably to our forces. Butler was pushing



for Richmond. Gen. Thomas is said to have occupied Dalton, Ga. The following are the Washington (official) dispatches:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

#### To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of army operation, within the last five days, to claim our especial gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, Him (without whom all human effort is vain), I recommend that all patriots, at their homes, at their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—10:45 A. M.

#### Maj. Gen. Dix:

We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the army, as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports.

The general result may be stated as a success to our arms.

The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times. I deeply regret that the country will have to mourn the death of that accomplished soldier, Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, who was struck in the forehead by a ball, at the head of his command, while leading them against one of the enemy's strongest positions. His remains are in our hands, in charge of Col. Sharpe.

Gen. Webb was wounded.

Gen. Jones, of the rebel army, was killed.

The condition of our army is represented to be most admirable. The cool, determined courage, in every instance, proved too much for the desperate fury of the rebels, who have been driven at all points. There has been no straggling.

At the last accounts Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court-house, and yesterday heavy cannonading was heard at Aquia Creek from that direction, until 3 o'clock.

We have lost some prisoners.

One regiment, the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, charged through an abatis of the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed to be more than we lost.

The wounded had not yet arrived at the point where the trains were to receive them. The Medical Director reports that a large proportion are slight wounds.

Artillery was not used on either side, the first two days.

There is nothing latter from Gen. Butler than the date of my last dispatch.

Gen. Sherman was heard from last night. He had been all day reconnoitering the enemy's position, and would attack to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9.

#### To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This Department has just received from Gen. BUTLER, the official report of Gen. LEE of the operations of Friday. He says their loss in killed is not large, but they have many wounded. He grieves to announce that Gen. LONGSTREET was severely wounded, Gen. JENKINS killed, and Gen. PEGRAM badly wounded on Thursday, and that it is supposed that Gen. STAFFORD will recover. He thanks a merciful God, that every advance on their (Gen. GRANT's) part has been repulsed. He states that our forces attacked them, and caused some confusion. Gen. WADSWORTH's body fell into their hands, but our reports this morning state that it is in our possession under charge of Col. Sharpe, as stated in my first dispatch this morning.

The belief here is that Lieut. Gen. Grant is achieving a complete victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 o'clock, P. M.

#### To Maj. Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have just reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "On to Richmond!"

We have taken two thousand prisoners.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—4 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond, by the direct road. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court-house at daylight, yesterday. Our headquarters at noon, yesterday, were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The Twenty-second New York Cavalry occupied that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

With regard to the movements of Gen. Butler, the Times correspondent, under date of "Washington, May 9, midnight," says:

"A bearer of dispatches from Major-Gen. BUTLER to the President, arrived here this afternoon, and he subsequently made a statement in presence of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War and Senate Military Committee. He states that on Saturday last, BEAUREGARD, with 7,000 men, made a surprise attack upon Gen. BUTLER, about ten miles from Richmond. So sudden and unexpected was the encounter that Gen. BUTLER himself narrowly escaped capture. Indeed, his own orderly was captured within sixty yards of him. The command being in readiness, it quickly passed from the defensive to the offensive position and the enemy were most signally defeated. The bearer of dispatches gives it as his opinion that Gen. BUTLER, having already cut off BEAUREGARD, will be in Richmond at an early day, and before either LEE or GRANT can reach there.

#### Our Returned Prisoners.—More of Rebel Barbarity.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9, 1864.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the Senate, and Mr. Goeh, in the House, submitted a report upon the condition of the returned prisoners at Annapolis. From an examination made at the request of the Secretary of War, it is proved beyond all doubt, in the estimation of the Committee, that

the Rebel authorities have determined to subject our soldiers and officers who fall into their hands to physical and mental suffering impossible to describe, many presenting now the appearance of living skeletons, literally little more than skin and bones, some maimed for life, and some frozen by lying without tent or covering on the bare ground at Belle Isle.

The general practice is shown to be the robbery of prisoners, as soon as taken, of all money, valuables, and good clothing. The food allowed was totally insufficient to preserve the health of a child. It consisted, usually, of two pieces of bread made of corn and cob meal, badly cooked, with about two ounces of meat, unfit to eat, and occasionally a few black, worm-eaten beans.

They were obliged to sell clothing received from home, to buy food to sustain life. Those in the hospitals were little better fed. Worn and neglected wounds remained for days, undressed. One witness, when asked if he was hungry, replied: "Hungry? I could eat anything in the world that came before us." They were submitted to unmerciful and murderous treatment from those in charge of them. They were shot and killed for violating rules of which they had no knowledge.

When they arrived at Annapolis, their clothing was so filled with vermin that it had to be destroyed, and repeated washings failed to relieve their heads and bodies of the pests. They are now dying daily, and the physicians in charge entertain no doubt that their emaciation and death are directly caused by the brutal and merciless treatment received, while prisoners of war.

The testimony shows that the treatment received at Columbia and Dalton was far more humane than at Richmond.

The Committee cannot resist the conclusion that these inhuman practices are the result of a determination on the part of the Rebel authorities to reduce our soldiers, by privations and exposure, to such a condition that they never will be able to render effective service in the field—the result, like the massacre of Fort Pillow, of a predetermined policy.

They deem it evident that the Rebel newspaper statements, claiming for the prisoners the same treatment received by their own soldiers, are glaring and unblushing falsehoods; and say no one can for a moment be deceived by such statements, who will reflect that our soldiers, who, when taken prisoners, were stout, healthy men in the prime and vigor of life, but they have died by hundreds under the treatment they have received.

Although required to perform no duties of camp or march, while the Rebel soldiers are able to make long and rapid marches and to offer stubborn resistance in the field, they refer with pride and satisfaction to the uncomplaining fortitude and undiminished patriotism exhibited by our brave men, under all their privations, even in the hour of death. The Chaplain says:

"There is another thing I would wish to state. All the men, without any exception, among the thousands that have come to this hospital; have never, in a single instance, expressed a regret, notwithstanding the privations and suffering they have endured, that they entered their country's service. They have been the most loyal, devoted, and earnest men, even on the last days of their lives. They have said that all they hoped for was just to live and enter the ranks again, and meet their foes. It is a most glorious record in relation to the devotion of our men to their country. I do not think their patriotism has ever been equaled in the history of the world."

**Florida.**—Dates from Jacksonville, Fla., are to the 2d inst. Gen. Birney had gone, with his colored troops, on an expedition into the interior; his destination was not known. Orders were issued on the 25th that all residents of Jacksonville who had not taken the oath of allegiance should do so immediately, or be sent beyond the lines. Five Rebel brigades had gone from Baldwin to re-enforce Lee in Virginia.

**Rebel operations on the Red River.**—It is stated that a dam is building above the falls at Alexandria, Louisiana, for the purpose of raising the Red River, at that point sufficiently to float over the gunboats. In the Savannah (Ga.) News we find this paragraph: "A gentleman who is posted advises the editor of the Macon Telegraph that what is called the 'winter rise' in the Western rivers takes place usually in June, from the thawing of the ice and snow in the mountains. If this be the case, the Yankee gunboats will probably be floating out of Red River before mid-summer, if they should not be destroyed *ad interim*. He says there are detained by no 'raft,' but by a shoal just above the town of Alexandria, where he felt sure they would be caught when they went above it at this season of the year."

**South Carolina.**—News from Port Royal is to the 5th inst. Gen. Hatch had assumed command of the Department, Gen. Gilmore having been ordered to the 10th Army Corps. Admiral Dahlgren had arrived. The Rebels were actively pushing around the creeks and islands, trying to find some weak place in our lines, but reconnaissance kept them at respectful distance.

**P. S. From Georgia.**—The following additional dispatch from Secretary Stanton has just been received:

WASHINGTON, May 10—9 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:—A dispatch from General Sherman, received at midnight, states, that we were fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson took Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning.

You will remember that, on Saturday, the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by General Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which General Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion, when he advanced on Dalton; but Resaca is a position on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton, and this will place McPherson, with a strong corps of veteran troops, in the rear of the enemy, while Thomas advances upon the front, and Schofield closes in on the flank from Cleveland.

It is probable that a great battle was fought on that line, yesterday, and may be now in progress.

General Joe Johnston commanded the rebel forces.

Nothing, since my last dispatch, has been heard from the Army of the Potomac or from General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

**From Virginia.**—The latest intelligence from Virginia consists of unofficial dispatches from Washington. By these we are informed that Gen. Butler fought with Beauregard on Saturday and Sunday, and was victorious, and that Fort Darling (a fortification on the James River, between City Point and Richmond) is in our possession. It is also stated that Gens. Grant and Lee fought on Sunday, that Gen. Lee was wounded, and that both Generals were pushing on to Richmond. Grant is said to be within one short day's march from the Rebel Capital.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Garibaldi.**—Why he left England.—His views of a Republican Government.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post, under date of April 22d writes:

If Garibaldi's own testimony is worth anything with respect to the cause of his sudden departure—and none will deny that he ought to have a chief voice in the matter—then you may assume that he goes because the English government have hinted to him that his continued presence would embarrass them with regard to the government of France. This is the sum and substance of an oral communication made by Garibaldi to one who sits not a hundred miles from the desk where I pen these lines. The names of those who have conveyed the Napoleonic intimation to him are also no secret. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Shaftesbury performed the operation. In Parliament, of course, the usual amount of hard-what shall I call it?—statements were gone through by Lord Clarendon, as well as by Lord Palmerston.

Garibaldi, in his answer to the reception committee, and in his farewell address to the English people, does not mention at all the state of his health. He thus gives a direct contradiction to Mr. Gladstone. He furthermore says, in the first mentioned document, that "for the present he is obliged to leave England." That settles the question for every unprejudiced person, even if there were no special and direct information procurable. On Louis Napoleon's shoulders, and on the shoulders of those who are subservient to him in this country, rests the responsibility for Garibaldi's sudden departure. An attempt has been made to bring in the Austrian government as the chief culprit. The allegation is totally unfounded. The French government, and none other, has made representations on the subject—no doubt by means of indirect channels, so as to hide its track.

The Post correspondent also intimates that Queen Victoria had been jealous of the popularity of Garibaldi, and was displeased with the attention paid him by the Prince of Wales, also that the Prince and his mother are not on the best of terms. The Post, in an editorial, fully credits the assertions of its correspondent who, it states, is an intimate friend of Garibaldi. Under the head of "GARIBALDI A REPUBLICAN," the Post correspondent continues:

It is no breach of confidence on my part if I state that in conversation with trustworthy republican friends Garibaldi has avowed himself a republican at heart. Whatever leanings he may for a while have had, from political considerations, towards the present King of Italy, he has been weaned from them by the severe treatment given him at Aspromonte and in the Varignano. In the actual position of Italy it is, of course, difficult to see how a republican movement could be made just now. But the fact of Garibaldi having given certain pledges to the republican party, as represented by exiled German and French leaders in London, has nevertheless its prospective value. Mazzini and Garibaldi are the two men upon whom the course of any popular movement will, in the main, depend. It is important to know that, in case of a great emergency, republicans may count on the co-operation of Garibaldi, whose name has such a magical influence. It is true, though of an antique mould of character, he has not the unwavering firmness of principle characteristic of men like Ledru-Rollin. Looking mainly to the cause of Italian unity, he has for a while put the democratic principle into abeyance, and allowed himself to be drawn somewhat near the monarchical institutions. But his truly democratic simplicity, and the conviction which is forced upon him more strongly, day by day, that Italy has been placed in a *cui de sac* by the policy of Louis Napoleon and his Piedmontese ally—all this together is calculated to make him retrace his steps towards the old cause and the old friends. European democracy has but few men approaching the Garibaldian stamp; hence the importance to be attached to his acts and the development of his political convictions."

**Pay of Colored Soldiers.**—Attorney-General Bates, in a recent decision of the case of a colored Chaplain, announces the opinion that under the laws of Congress the colored soldiers in the military service of the United States, and all of them, are entitled to full pay—that is, to the same pay as white soldiers—from the date of their muster-in. In other words, the United States, by the decision of the chief legal adviser of the government, stands indebted to every colored soldier in the difference between \$7 and \$13 per month for their terms of service respectively.

**Negroes saving Missouri from the Draft.**—It is stated in the St. Louis papers that the enlistment of five thousand four hundred and ninety-one negroes in Missouri saves that State from the draft. Not only this, but there is a surplus of several hundred men to be carried to the account of the next call for troops.

The effect of this movement is curious. Even the copperhead journals of the State, and such lukewarm loyalists as the conductors of the St. Louis Republic, overjoyed at the unexpected success of the negro enlistment, begin to change their tone towards the black man. He is no longer the wretched chattel, the degraded slave, but a man—and, perhaps, if this sort of thing goes much farther, a brother. The border-state animosity to the emancipation movement, which has given no more trouble anywhere than in Missouri, dies out very fast as soon as it is ascertained that the freedmen will not only work diligently, but enlist willingly and fight bravely.

**Arrest of Counterfeiters in St. Louis.**—St. Louis, Missouri, May 6.—Yesterday three citizens of St. Louis were arrested by the United States Detective Police. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in counterfeit greenbacks, and four plates used in printing the notes were found in possession of the parties. They are old hands at counterfeiting, and have carried on the business for several years in this city and elsewhere. They will be sent to Washington for trial.

**Fight with Cheyenne Indians.**—The Indians Routed.—Protection for Emigrants.—Trouble with Apache Indians.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, May 4, 1864. A detachment of the 1st Colorado Cavalry had a fight yesterday with a band of Cheyennes, numbering 200, at Cedar Canon, on the South Platte. The Indians were totally routed, with a loss of 25 killed and 35 to 40 wounded. Over 100 horses were captured. One soldier was killed and one wounded.

Gov. Evans has requested the Department Commander to place camps of soldiers at convenient distances along the routes to Colorado, and have emigrants' supply trains escorted to and from the camps.

Late advices from Fort Whipple, Arizona, speak of much trouble to the miners from the Apaches, and express the opinion that the subjugation of the Indians is a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the Territory.

There is nothing important from New Mexico.

#### The Methodist Episcopal Church.

A prosperous report.—No further admission of slaveholders.—At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, the address of the Board of Bishops, read by Bishop Scott, gave a hopeful view of the state of affairs in that denomination.

He said the Methodist Church had proved herself decidedly loyal, and given to the Federal Government her most undivided support. Her members, in large numbers, and many of her ministers, had flocked to the national standard. It was apprehended that churches in the loyal States would be greatly embarrassed in their action by the war. But he was happy to say this had not been the case with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the contrary, she has gone forward with the good work, and with two exceptions her Annual Conferences have been held at the places designated.

He also presented in a forcible manner the workings and strength of the M. E. Church during 1863. The statistics showed a slight falling off in the number of members, but an increase of 272 local preachers, and 124 churches. Of the sixteen statistical items contained in their annual report, there has been a falling off in three, and an increase of thirteen. Their people had also contributed a large amount of reading matter during the last four years, and much good has been done. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, it was feared that the Book Concern would be disastrously affected, yet this great interest was never in a more prosperous condition than to-day. It is not only able to meet all its liabilities, but the New York agencies had made dividends.

They are generally in a cheering state of prosperity. The Sunday-school cause has not only held its own, but has, during the last four years, largely advanced in every particular, although the contributions to the Tract Society have not been so great as to the soldiers. The missionary interest of the church was never in so prosperous a condition. The foreign mission had been strengthened, and their whole work much extended, especially in the new Territories. At the meeting of the Board in November last, the sum of \$425,984 was appropriated for the support of domestic and foreign missions. The periodicals are doing well, and not one discontinued on account of the times. Even *The Sentinel*, published in Missouri, although reduced in size, has been kept up. The cause of education felt injuriously the shock of the Rebellion, but has gradually recovered, and is now generally in a prosperous condition. Particular chairs have been endowed in seven colleges, and this whole subject of endowment is referred to the Conference. The Biblical schools still continue doing their good work, and should be kept under the supervision of the church.

In regard to lay delegation, a vote had been taken in the several Churches and Conferences, and stood 1731 ministers, and 18,931 male members voting against. In regard to the readmission of members into the Church who had been cut off by the Rebellion, they were of the opinion that no slaveholders should be accepted. The time had also come for them to take some action in regard to the colored members of the M. E. Church. They recommend that the subject receive the early consideration of the Conference. The report speaks of the high gratification of the Bishops upon having in their midst delegates from the English and Irish branches of the Church.

A glowing tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the Rev. Francis Burns, a colored bishop in Africa; the only one ever elected by the General Conference.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the address, the doxology was sung.

A motion to print 5,000 copies of the address for general distribution was debated at length. It was finally agreed to print 10,000 copies of the address.

#### The Fifth Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

The 5th Regiment of Massachusetts Colored Cavalry, mounted, armed, equipped, and ready for service, is now fully organized, and embraces one thousand and one hundred black men. The first battalion of this regiment reached this city last Friday, from Boston, and after remaining here a few hours, took its departure for Washington. More than two-thirds of these men were originally slaves, who escaped from Slavery either before or since the outbreak of the Rebellion. They are skillful horsemen. Some of them acquired their skill in the management of horses while serving their masters in the Rebel service. Major H. N. Weld, an officer of five years' experience in the Regular Army, and who participated in the Mexican war, has command of the 1st Battalion, comprising four of the twelve companies. The commanders of the companies are as follows: Company A, Capt. A. R. Howe; Company B, Cyrus Emery; Company C, Horace Weld; Company D, C. C. Parson. Most of the line officers are white men, and have seen service. Col. H. S. Russell is commander of the regiment.

**A Navy Yard at New London.**—The House Naval Committee has decided in favor of locating the new Navy Yard at New

London, Conn. It will be a good location. The harbor at New London is land-locked, and easily defended, with a depth of water which renders its obstruction by ice a very rare occurrence.

#### English Sympathy with the Rebellion.

The Manchester Guardian of April 9th announces the formation in that city of a "Southern Independence Association," the object of which is to promote the success of the Rebel Government. The list of the officers of this association, which it publishes, headed by "The Right Honorable Lord Wharfedale, President," would occupy fully five columns of the Principia. The association is composed principally of the aristocratic and commercial classes of Great Britain. Most of the names have "handles" at one or both ends.

## FOREIGN.

**Europe.**—By the arrival of the *Hansa*, we have European news to April 27th. Garibaldi sailed from England after visiting the Royal farms at Windsor. A meeting of English workmen, held at Primrose, near London, to protest against the manner in which Garibaldi had been ordered to leave, was soon after in beginning, dispersed by the police. The Paris *Patrie*, and other French journals rejoice in this fact, the *Patrie* assuring the world that Garibaldi has taught the English to make barricades, and pronouncing it a "judgment on her ministers for playing with fire." A public meeting had been held in Naples to thank the English people for the reception given to Garibaldi. Great interest was manifested in England on the subject of the issue of General Grant's campaign in Virginia. The *London Times* acknowledges that a victory by Grant will compensate for all the previous delays of the war, owing to the "wonderful elasticity of the mind of the people of the North." The Alexandria was to be delivered up to her owners on April 25. The privateer, *Alabama*, on March 20, had entered Table Bay. She had destroyed seven American vessels in the Indian Sea. In the English House of Lords, Lord Chelmsford called attention to the mode in which government proposed to deal with prisoners brought by the belligerent Powers of America into British ports as described in the correspondence presented to Parliament with respect to the privateer *Tusculum*. He condemned the course contemplated as dangerous, and opposed to the equity of nations. Earl Russell defended the course the government had taken. There is no later news from Duppel. The Prussians were at work on the batteries, which, are, if possible, to repeat on the Island of Aken, the feats achieved on the main land. The King of Denmark issued a proclamation, declaring that the sufferings of the army will not be without fruit in the struggle for national existence. The King of Prussia had returned to Berlin from the battle field. The Conference for settling the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, met at London on April 25. The Powers represented at the Conference are, England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and the German Confederacy. It is reported that England and France will demand of the two belligerent parties an armistice. Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederacy will consent to the integrity of the Danish monarchy, but demand a permanent union of the two Duchies, and their complete separation from Denmark proper.

**Mexico.**—By an arrival from Havana, we have further information as to the retirement of Vidaurri from Monterey. It appears that previous to leaving the town, Vidaurri had proposed to Juarez, on his approach, that to avoid effusion of blood, all that had passed between the State and General Government be forgotten; that individuals shall not be arrested for their opinions; that facilities be given to officers and soldiers to continue in or retire from the service, as they may see fit; and that, individually, he (Vidaurri) would withdraw from the State Government and retire into private life, provided he could do so without being pursued, denounced, and insulted. Juarez refused to listen to any other terms than unconditional submission, and Vidaurri left Monterey, threatening, however, to return in two weeks with French re-enforcements. Juarez then made a triumphal entry into the City of Monterey, where he was warmly received by the people. Vidaurri took 500 men with him, on leaving Monterey. There was a rumor in Mexico that Mr. Corwin, the American Minister, was about to leave the city, leaving the Legation in charge of his Secretary, Mr. William H. Corwin. Great preparations are being made in Mexico City for the reception of the Archduke Maximilian. He was expected to reach the Capital by the end of May.

**Central and South America.**—By the arrival of the Ocean Queen we have news from Central and South America. The Government of Nicaragua has concluded a contract with Capt. Pim to build an inter-oceanic railroad. The project of a railroad across the Andes in Chili attracts much interest. The elections in Chili have mostly resulted in favor of the Government. The Minister of the United States in Chili has offered to the Government of Chili the mediation of the United States in the difficulty between Chili and Bolivia. The offer has been for the present, declined by Chili, but was an expression of the profoundest gratitude for the fraternal sentiments of the United States towards the Republics of South America. Spain is assuming a more threatening attitude towards Peru.

The Constituent Assembly of the United States of Venezuela have concluded their labors, and the federal constitution is now the fundamental law of the republic. The war in Uruguay still progresses, and although the rebels in arms are but few in number, the Uruguayan government does not seem to make much headway in subduing them.

**West Indies.**—The war continues with varying success. No decisive victory has been gained by either party.

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## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.  
ON THE SEA.  
BY EDEN SHILEY.

Over my feet the billows roll,  
Strengthen thou my fainting soul,  
Christ of Nazareth, look on me!  
Walking on Life's Galilee—  
Look, and comfort me!

Fainting, yet my tearful eye  
Through the gloom, would Thee descrie.  
Fearful, faithless, o'er the sea,  
Did me, Master, come to Thee!  
Trembling, come to Thee!

By Thy voice, the tempest stay,  
Let, oh, let me hear Thee say,  
—It is I!—Though far from Thee,  
Stretch Thy hand to succor me—  
Love me—even me!

When I stand within the tide,  
Which Thy pastures green, divide  
From my yearning eyes, no more,  
First, upon that other shore—  
That nearing, peaceful shore—

May I see Thee, waiting, stand,  
On the gleaming, golden strand.  
Then, oh, Jesus, look on me!  
Did me, Master, come to Thee—  
Pure and holy, come to Thee!

## THE BONNIE PINK FLOWER.

From the hill, where a boy I had wandered,  
An' his heart my heart when I traced it again!  
As up steep sides—now an auld man—I danc'd.

I saw a bonny pink blossom'd its lane,  
I saw a wee star lighted up among heather!  
My heart thought said: "Put it, and bring it away!"

But a tender pledge: "How soon it would wither,  
Or have it to bloom on its ain native brae."

"For wha kens," pled the thought, "but this bonnie flower bloomin'!"

May have some kin o' feelin' or sense o' its ain?  
Will change wi' the lift, be it sunnily or gloomin'?

Exit in the sunshine an' drop in the rain;  
An' wha kens that it hasna some pleasure in gi'g in  
That it hasna a secret an' sweet sense o' bein'?

See I left it to bloom on its ain native brae!

And the young man but learn frae this simple narra-  
tion,  
When he meets wi' a bonnie lass bloomin' her  
lane,

To think that though poor, an' though lowly in sta-  
tion,  
The lass has a heart he may please or may pain.  
Then, if he can mak' her a wife, let him tak' her,  
An' bear her in joy, an' in triumph away;  
But O! if he canna—beguile her he mauna,  
But leave her to bloom on her ain native brae.

—Scotch Paper.

## THE SEEDY COAT.

I met him first at church. I went late,  
That day, and so dropped into a back seat  
near by most of the congregation.

I like back pews at church, sometimes.  
They are not so near the pulpit, but some-  
times they always seem nearer to the mercy-  
seat; the air surrounding is not so aristo-  
cratic, but it seems purer, more devotional.

Poorer people, among whom Jesus lived and  
labored more than among the rich, sit here.

So I thought, in the day mentioned, seat-  
ed, as I have said, where I could enjoy all,  
unobserved—but to tell the truth, not unob-  
serving, as our good elders tell us we should  
be when we go to divine worship.

Directly in front of me, in a corner of the  
next pew, sat an interesting stranger. "Inter-  
esting" with me, always means something  
a little out-of-the-way, uncommon, peculiar.

Such was he. I will describe him. Tall,  
rather thin, but of a muscular build; fea-  
tures altogether masculine; head rather long  
than broad; hair black; eyes dark and sharp;

mouth, partially concealed by a fair growth  
of whiskers, severe, yet tender. In all this  
there is nothing remarkable. The descrip-  
tion might suit a dozen men, and if he had  
sat quietly, I perhaps, might have given  
him but a passing glance.

But he did not. Restless in every limb,  
leaning first to this side, then to that; his  
quick eyes scanning both church and people;

now turning the leaves of a favorite hymn  
book; now reading from the sacred text the  
story of Jonah's willfulness, which comprised  
the morning's discourse, yet all this time lis-  
tening with open ear to the lessons therefrom

that the preacher drew, he formed in and of  
himself, to a girl of my inquisitive nature, an  
intimate but pleasing study.

Then, what perplexed me most, what I be-  
lieved caught my attention first, was that he  
had on a seedy coat, respectably clean, but  
absolutely seedy. Now, would any gentleman,

in these days of modern refinement, dare go  
to church in such a coat? Should I there-  
fore dub him a "commoner"—that face,  
that air, so contrary notwithstanding? It  
was a puzzle.

When we rose to sing, I observed that  
underneath this objectionable outer garment  
he wore a short, round-about blue jacket,  
contrasting oddly with his otherwise citi-  
zen's dress. Was he then a soldier, or a  
sailor, or what was he?

My question was yet unanswered, when

church dismissed; and I bent my steps home-  
ward. A heavy mist was falling, and I  
stopped a moment to draw up the hood of  
my cloak, when an unseen hand passed an  
umbrella over my head, and turning, I saw  
my neighbor of the morning, the man with  
the seedy coat, at my side.

"Please take this umbrella, Miss, or you  
will be wet," said he, with apparent indiffer-  
ence, handing it to me, then, seeing that my  
hands were full—"or permit me to hold it  
for you."

"You are very kind, sir," I stammered,  
remembering my foolish thoughts of him,  
and feeling a little shy, as he also seemed to  
be, walking as he did aloof, in the rain.

At this, all fear on my part vanished,  
while self-possession returned.

"Indeed, sir, I cannot allow you to shel-  
ter me, unless you come under the umbrella  
yourself," I said, quite boldly.

"Oh, I'm of no account," was the careless  
reply. "Sunshine or rain, it's all the same  
to me—my garments are weather proof."

"But your health is not."

"May be," he said, scanning my face, per-  
chance because he heard the accent of kind-  
ly feeling—"may be, but what if it is not?"

"Then, sir, you should learn to protect  
it."

"To what purpose? The gourd that  
shadowed Jonah's head lasted but a night.  
When morning came it withered. So, of  
all things."

"Reasoning thus, you choose to get  
drenched with rain, lest sometime you may  
lose your umbrella, and so be obliged to  
walk without one? Is that good logic?

Indeed, sir, my home is yet a full half mile  
off, and if you wish my company—"

Here the rain began to fall in torrents,  
and he drew a little nearer, while very  
quietly I slipped my hand within his arm.  
For at least five minutes we walked without  
speaking. The silence grew oppressive.

"Sir," said I, stealing a glance at his face  
to see that he were not offended, "if it be  
not impertinent, how were you pleased with  
our sermon this morning?"

"Very well." The voice was a little  
softer this time, but curt still.

"You are a stranger in these parts?" per-  
sisted I, determined if possible to make him  
converse—for he puzzled me sorely.

"Yes," was the indifferent reply.

"I thought as much," I said. "It is easy  
to distinguish strangers, but you—you were  
so restless this morning, sir."

"Was I?" He looked down at me,  
slightly, interested now. "I am sorry if I  
disturbed your devotion."

"No, sir, you did not, only I sat just be-  
hind you, and I couldn't help seeing that  
you were ill-at-ease, and, pardon me, but I  
feared you were unhappy."

"You are going to be a critic," he said;  
"but what else did you think of me?"

"Nothing, sir; for the rest I couldn't  
make you out, whether you were a prince-  
regent in disguise, a gentleman with broken  
fortune, or the simple commoner that your  
dress indicated."

"Do you know me better now?"

"I know that you are a gentleman, even  
in your seedy coat; but as for your heart I  
fear if God should send you to Nineveh, as  
Jonah was sent, you would rebel just as he  
did, and provoke the divine displeasure."

"You speak freely."

"My mother taught me to do so, sir. Do  
you believe in God?"

"I do."

"And trust Him?"

There was no answer. Once more I  
glanced at his face. It was dark, moody,  
silent. Fearful of his anger, I sought to  
withdraw my hand. It was gently re-  
tained.

"Pardon me," I said softly. "I did not  
mean to offend."

"But you asked a hard question, one  
easy perhaps to be answered, by a girl like  
you, not so easy by a hard featured man like  
myself, who has learned to distrust not only  
the world, but his own self, even."

"You have leaned on broken reeds, I  
fear." My voice wavered a little—I was  
treading on delicate ground.

He did not seem to notice my reply, but  
went on.

"Life opened brightly to me. I was my  
brother's envy, my father's pride, but im-  
patient of restraint, unwilling to obey, where  
obedience was a virtue, I left my home and  
became a wanderer. Sickness and want at  
last compelled me to return. I found my  
father dead, my brother heir of his estate,  
myself disinherited."

"Then you rebelled," I interposed.

"No: too proud to make myself known, I  
struggled on with life amidst its torrid heat  
and blighting winds, alone. Hope had well

nigh left me. Then a pleasant gourd grew  
up, like that of which we heard this morn-  
ing, beautiful to behold, rich in fragrance,  
abundant in shade. I grew strong again."

"You converse in enigmas, sir."

"Wait!"

I was waiting, impatient for the solution.  
"This gourd, so fair, so healthful, was cut  
down in a single night. I did not see the  
worm that gnawed at its root, but I awoke  
one morning to find my pleasant plant was  
dead. Then I rebelled, then I distrusted  
God, then I wished to die."

"This gourd?"

"Was a friend, a beautiful young girl  
whom Providence raised up to alleviate my  
wretchedness. She had solemn gray eyes  
like yours, but her hair was a darker shade  
of brown, laying back from her face in sun-  
ny waves."

He looked at me as if he were recalling  
her every feature; but he said she was beau-  
tiful. I was plain.

"O, why did she die," he exclaimed bit-  
terly, after this short survey. "Again I am  
a wanderer, seeking for peace, but finding  
none. Could not God grant me this one  
token of his favor? With so good a com-  
panion I had been a happy and useful man.  
Why should I trust him who has taken all  
hope away? Answer me that?"

"Dost thou well to be angry for the  
gourd?" I repeated the text soberly and  
with feeling.

He did not answer as readily as Jonah  
did. While he hesitated, we had reached my  
mother's door. She stood at the window  
looking out.

"Here we are at home," I said in a voice  
that expressed sorrow—it had not yet  
earned deceit—at the close of our inter-  
view. "I am very grateful for your kind-  
ness, sir. Will you come in and wait till  
the rain has ceased?"

"No, thank you." He kept me waiting  
still under the umbrella while he took from  
my hand my Bible and turned to the title  
page.

"Annie McLeve." He read it aloud, and  
then handed back the book. "I shall re-  
member the name," said he.

My mother beckoned for me to come in.  
He saw the motion, apologised for keeping  
me standing in the rain, wished me "Good  
morning," and walked away.

"My daughter," said that dear, watchful  
mother, when I had confided to her the gen-  
tleman's story, "you do wrong to talk so  
with strangers."

"But he was so odd, mother; his seedy  
coat kept me on the qui-vive all the morning.  
I was glad to bring him out—to know his  
history."

"Your inquisitiveness will bring you into  
trouble, one of these days, child. Why  
should you care for a person you will never  
see again in all your life?"

"I don't know, mother. I couldn't help  
it. I suppose it's my nature."

As it was, I had not learned much about  
him, only that he had been a rebellious child,  
a disappointed man, and life lay before him,  
dark and cheerless. Not an inviting picture  
truly. What his business was, or whether  
he had any, I might still rack my brains in  
vain to conjecture.

But my thoughts went out after him;  
memory recalled his words; fancy pictured  
him, as he sat in church, or walked by my  
side, in that heavy rain, pity threw over his  
faults the veil of sweet charity, and forget-  
fulness all but removed the odium of that  
ungentlemanly seedy coat.

Three years passed, during which time my  
mother died, and I became an orphan, poor,  
but not friendless—my nature was too  
social, too sympathetic for that. I sold my  
mother's cottage, and with the proceeds  
opened a small fancy store. Soon I had  
plenty of custom.

Of suitors, too, I suppose I had an aver-  
age allowance; but to none of them did I  
turn a listening ear, so they went on their  
way, as I did on mine.

One morning, in the midst of selling toys  
and lace, the post boy brought me a letter.  
I could not stop to read it then, but put it  
in my pocket to open at my leisure. For-  
gotten it lay there, still, I disrobed for the  
night. Now I noticed it bore a strange  
postmark. My hand trembled, just a little,  
as I broke the seal. It ran thus:

"Annie McLeve,  
"Unforgotten through years of hopeful  
struggle that words of yours have prompted,  
I would see your face again."

"I am not a wanderer now. My faith  
looks up to God, and securely trusts his  
word. Where Jonah's history ended, my  
true life has begun."

"I shall visit B—this week. I re-  
member your mother's cottage. May I  
call?"

"Robert Burton."

"Brief enough," I soliloquised. "So here's  
quite a romance. Shall I—yes I will an-  
swer this note. I'll be as brief as he."

"Robert Burton,  
"You may come. My residence is 13  
Wilson St.  
"Annie McLeve."

"Yes, that will do. I need not entertain  
him any longer than I choose, but I should  
really like to see him. Poor man—will he  
wear his seedy coat?"

Next morning I posted the letter. Two  
days after, Robert Burton appeared in per-  
son.

I knew him as soon as he entered the  
shop door. Still the same stern features,  
but over them was cast the light of hope,  
the mellowness of sanctified affliction.

Evidently this was not the place in which  
he had expected to find me, and disappointed  
he turned away.

"Sir?"

He stopped, looked around, and I ad-  
vanced from the corner where I had been  
busy assorting worsteds.

"Is this Miss McLeve?" He took my  
hand. I blushed, but found voice to say,  
"I am happy to meet you, Mr. Burton."

"Our happiness is mutual, then. I have  
never ceased to remember her who dealt  
with me so truly, even if she did hint at my  
seedy coat. I can afford one but little bet-  
ter now, you see."

"Do you wish me to examine?" I said,  
playfully, withdrawing my hand and gravely  
surveying him. "This is very well, sir; not  
the finest of material, but entirely free from  
rustiness—a good working day suit, just the  
kind I like. You see I have become a work-  
ing woman. Look around—fancy goods in  
abundance—don't you want to purchase?"

A lady customer came in, and I could not  
wait for his answer. As she went out, my  
little clock struck six. It was Saturday  
night, and I seldom kept open later.

"Mr. Burton, will you please walk into  
my parlor?" I threw open the door back  
of the shop. "I am going to close up. As  
soon as I put up the shutters, I will join  
you."

"Let me stay and help you." I could  
not refuse, and as he insisted on doing all  
the work, I left him to follow me at his  
leisure.

I set the table for two, in my little parlor,  
that evening, and we had a very social talk  
over a nice cup of tea. All that was said  
it would be vain for me to repeat. As a  
specimen, however, I will write down his  
parting words.

"Miss McLeve, I came here to seek your  
hand in marriage. For three years you  
have dwelt in my heart next to her who  
died. I am not worthy of your love, but  
God helping me, I will be true and faithful.  
I have secured a respectable business in a  
prosperous West India house. And now I  
want a home—I want you for my wife. Will  
you consent? Not to-night—wait till you  
have known me longer—till others have  
borne testimony to my character. I would  
not take your word, to-night. I give you  
three months in which to decide. At the  
end of that time I return to A—, when  
may I take you or your answer with me?"

It is needless to say that he left me in  
tears, but tears are "woman's birthright,"  
and by them you can guess the sequel to the  
stranger's seedy coat.

ELLIE NEAL.

## REV. MR. GILFILLAN AND THE DUNDEE CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

On Friday evening last, Lord Kinnaird  
entertained the chimney-sweeps of Dundee,  
and their wives and sweethearts, to tea in  
Lamb's Temperance Hotel—the first social  
meeting of the kind ever held in that town  
with that useful class of workmen. Provost  
Parker occupied the chair. Rev. George  
Gilfillan being called upon, spoke as fol-  
lows:—

Mr. Chairman, I feel at a considerable  
loss what to say upon an occasion of this  
kind. I have had no text or subject assign-  
ed me, and I must, therefore, coin one for  
myself. What say you to a few meditations  
upon a chimney and its inhabitants? Dean  
Swift wrote "Meditations on a Broomstick,"  
and derived some curious suggestions from  
that useful kitchen utensil. In humble imi-  
tation of that eminent authority, I mean—go-  
ing a little higher in the same direction how-  
ever—to meditate for a few minutes upon a  
chimney, and to glance for a little, too, at  
those who may be called its inhabitants—they  
are there so often. Before, however, mount-  
ing the chimney, I would say a word or two  
about a fire. A fire has many excellent  
and well-known qualities, but there is one not  
often thought of. What an admirable com-  
panion it is, especially to a studious man? A  
child, too, is a capital companion, but a  
child sometimes gets cross, while a fire never  
does; and even if it become too warm you  
have the remedy in your power, and have on  
this point better sense than Sir Isaac New-  
ton, who, when once annoyed by a very large  
fire, rung violently for the servant to take  
it away, and was astonished when she said,  
"Were it not better, sir, for you sit to back  
from it?" How the music of a fire mingles  
at times with your meditations! How its  
bright bickering blaze suits your cheerful  
mood, or makes you cheerful in spite of your  
self! How at times its dark sullen glare,  
like a dying eye, makes you sad, or sadder  
than you were before! What scenery it of-  
ten creates, as if consciously for your admir-

ation: volcanic mountains, ridges of red  
rock, curls of flame, flashes of lightning, cra-  
ters like those to be seen in the moon, jet-  
of the most brilliant and varied colours—  
blue, green, orange, purple, and the intensest  
white! How modest it always seems, wish-  
ing, you would think, to be your friend and  
companion, but never obtruding itself. Yet  
sometimes does not its low rippling murmur  
seem to chide you for indifference as to it,  
or shall I say rather to her who is the  
warming, cheering, and inspiring genius of  
the room? And how fine the thought of  
the most terrible and cruel of man's enemies  
becoming one of the meekest, most useful,  
and assuredly the very warmest of all his  
friends. Why not make your bow to friend  
Fire? I am sure she bows often enough to  
you, and adds to it her wildly-beautiful  
smile. But don't shake hands with her—  
don't come too near her, for Fire, though  
she may seem to fancy you, is, remember, a  
goddess herself, and none can come close to  
her and live. She can burn many besides  
those unfortunates at Santiago. But you  
are perhaps impatient to be up the chimney.  
And going up there, while to you a work of  
daily experience, must be to me a work of  
imagination. It does not seem at first, in  
either way, a very inviting theme. To think  
of going up a chimney makes one shudder  
almost as much as if you were actually going  
up. What a dreary darkness—what a  
miserable solitude—what a stifling feeling—  
what tortuous, perilous paths—what steep  
climbing you associate with the idea of  
chimney! And yet it is a very useful thing.  
It may be called, along with the doors and  
windows, the lungs of the house. It carries  
away the smoke, which, if it did not find  
this safety-valve, would blur the eyes, be-  
grime the furniture, stifle the breathing.  
Nor is it devoid of picturesque aspects.  
There are few rural objects finer than the  
smoke of a cottage rising above the trees,  
moving so gracefully, lingering so long, hid-  
ing so much of the peace and comfort that  
are below. "Long may your chimney  
smoke!" is a proverbial wish. Chimneys,  
too, are tokens of advanced civilisation.  
They were not found in the ancient world.  
No traces of them are to be met in Pompeii  
and the other disinterred cities. Vitruvius,  
the great authority on ancient architecture,  
gives no rules for erecting them. The first  
notice of them is to be found in an inscrip-  
tion in Venice, dated 1347, and recording  
that many chimneys had been thrown down  
by an earthquake. They are now universal,  
although you are aware that in some of the  
Highland districts there are only to be  
found apologies for them, and the people  
there are, to use an expression of Sir Wal-  
ter Scott's, "scornful with smoke." A  
country clergyman told me once how much  
he was tickled by an old withered woman  
sitting by the fireside, surrounded by an at-  
mosphere of smoke, asking him, "I have  
been wondering, sir, what the Psalmist could  
mean when he says—

"Like a bottle I'm become that in the  
smoke is set."

He thought she would have wondered more  
if he had told her that the words were her  
own very picture! One element of the ter-  
ribly picturesque connected with a chimney  
I have yet to name. In a windy day on  
such a Saturday as we witnessed a month  
ago, the chimney becomes an architect of  
ruin—a minister of death. Its broken and  
flying cans descend like thunderbolts, clang-  
ing against the pavement, and often striking  
down the unwary passenger. What an aw-  
ful proof of the uncertainty of life, and the  
littleness of man! He walks out proudly,  
as if lord and monarch of all he surveys. A  
tile tumbles or a can breaks, and there his  
lordship lies! Almost all parts of this won-  
derful world are peopled. Dr. Whewell  
indeed denies that the stars are, and it is  
clear the moon is not; but this earth teems  
everywhere with tenants. The clover-blades,  
the bark of trees, the hollow places below  
stones, the fissures of the rocks, the bleak  
summits of the mountains, and the minutest  
drops of water are all full of varied kinds  
and degrees of life. And so even that tiny  
crater we call the chimney has its inhabi-  
tants, a multitude of whom are present here  
to-night. And an interesting people they  
are. They are usually black, but not un-  
comely. They are black, but their teeth  
are dazzlingly white. Their trade may be  
thought humble, but it is very useful, and,  
therefore, honorable withal. Nay, are they  
not always rising in the world, and might  
not their motto be, "Excelsior?" One good  
habit they all possess—I wish I could say  
the same of myself,—that of early rising.  
While luxury or laziness, or fatigued study  
is dozing in bed, the little hardy, active  
sweep has prevented the morning, and offer-  
ed up a sacrifice of soot to the Goddess of  
Cleanliness. Dark as they seem, they are  
the sworn servants of cleanliness and en-  
emies to filth. Their trade is not a pleasant  
one, and they are exposed to peculiar dis-  
eases as well as hardships. But they are  
usually cheerful and contented. They tell a  
story of two of them meeting a play-actor,  
when one of them said rather contemptu-  
ously, "There's an actor!" and the other replied,  
"Stop, stop, Jack; you do not know what  
yourself may come to yet," and he was  
not very far wrong. At all events, they are  
not now the neglected and despised beings  
they once were. They are taught to read,  
and they use their opportunities—nay, feel  
the value of knowledge and the yet higher  
value of religion. And I cannot but re-  
gard such a meeting as this a most favorable  
sign of the times, and as casting a pleasing  
light upon the present state and future pros-  
pects of the Children of the Chimney.—  
Scotch Paper.



## A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A romantic incident is related by Major General Campbell, in his "Personal Narrative," of a woman who, under a spell of Meriah delusion, had sold her son to be sacrificed, and viewed with pride and satisfaction the destiny awaiting her offspring. But no sooner had she come in contact with the humanizing influence of the British expedition, than her feelings underwent a complete change. "Whilst in my camp," he writes, "she made known to me the fact of her having another son, a boy of about six years old, whose existence, as well as his person, had been concealed from me. The lady had been presented to their deity—the earth goddess—and by her had been approved and accepted as a fit offering. She now earnestly implored me to send a party to endeavor to rescue him. I was most reluctantly compelled to refuse, as the very advanced state of the season would have proved fatal to any detachment I might despatch. I promised, however, a very early expedition next season, when I hoped we should still be in time to save her child's life. This promise failed to satisfy the mother. She fled from Sooradah, and in due time reached the hills, though not without difficulty and danger, tigers and snakes abounding in the jungle. She dared not let herself be seen by friendly tribes, lest she should be seized and sent back as a runaway Meriah; and, if the wilder or unpunged tribes had caught sight of her, she would at once have been delivered over to her former owners, so the danger was equally great from friend or foe. The poor creature, therefore, traveled only under cover of the night; and what nights they were at such a season! A perfect deluge of water was pouring from the heavens; the mountain torrents were roaring and bursting from their banks, and the wild beasts howling in concert with the elements. But this brave woman, the instincts of whose better nature had now for the first time been awakened, was not disheartened. She crouched in the forests by day, lest she should be seen, and pursued her journey only when the people of the villages were asleep, subsisting on what wild roots she could find, when the small stock of parched rice which she had carried away from the asylum was exhausted. At last she reached her village, and hovered about it for three days, not daring to enter when the inhabitants were there, but waiting her opportunity when, as is generally the case in the rainy season, all the villagers should be absent in their fields. The fortunate moment arrived; she saw her son, and, no one being present, she seized him, carried him off, and fled with all the strength which desperate resolution lends to courage. In a few nights she reached the territory of the friendly tribes, and had nothing more to fear."

## ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

"Grieved by what he felt to be misconception of his motives, and even personal injury, in other undertakings, Dr. Reed exclaimed, in 1846, 'Now I will go to the lowest! He had, personally, a shrinking, almost a loathing, of infirmity and deformity. It was not taste nor inclination, but stern duty that led him to espouse the cause of the idiot. The field being unbroken in this country, he endeavored to obtain all the light which visits to institutions in foreign countries could give him, before he entered on his new task. Having satisfied himself that the idea of instructing and improving a large class of idiots was feasible, he resolved to set about it. His first meeting was held in July, 1847. Thereafter he threw himself into the old toilsome work of arousing the sympathies of the public. Day by day he paid visits and wrote letters to men of all ranks. In October, the institution was opened. Its first home was on Highgate Hill, and here he spent many weeks preparing for the reception of the first inmates, which took place in April, 1848. It will readily occur to the reader that besides all the ordinary toil of forming a new institution, the peculiar nature of this one entailed extraordinary anxiety and labour. Here is one little specimen of the way in which Dr. Reed went to work:—'Attracted one day by the cries of a boy, he found the poor fellow crying piteously over a dead bird discovered in the garden. The child had never before been known to show any emotion; but this was a favorite robin, and now that his feathered companion did not pick up the scattered crumbs, he understood that it was dead, and his grief was inconsolable. Dr. Reed noted the fact as furnishing him with a new thought. On reaching home, he put the case to his own grandchildren, whose pigeon-house, with all its inmates, was at once offered, and the next day transferred from Hackney to Highgate, where he was himself present to introduce the favourite birds to their new and overjoyed friends. In course of time other birds and animals were added; and with the new life brought into the establishment, the sentiment of love was kindled in many a poor, brooding, morbid, and unlovely spirit."

PRAYER.—Dost thou labor under a load of guilt? Come unto Christ, all that travail and are heavy laden, and He will give you rest! Dost thou feel the pressure of affliction, or the blast of censure? Instead of loathing thy being, instead of breaking out into sudden bursts of passion against thy foes, or contracting a settled gloom of malice, unbecom thy secrets, and disburden thy cares to Him who is both able and willing to re-settle thy discomposed mind. All that envenomed rancor which is apt to embitter our spirit against mankind in general, and our enemies in particular, when we suffer unde-

servedly, will abate and die away as we strive to set our affections on things above. Our thoughts, like the waters of the sea, when exalted toward heaven, will lose their offensive bitterness and saltiness, leave behind them each distasteful quality, and sweeten into an amiable humanity and candor, till they descend in gentle showers of love and kindness upon our fellow creatures.

Never was there a jar or discord between genuine sentiment and sound policy. Never, no, never, did nature say one thing and wisdom say another.

Grandmother used to say to grandfather, "It is no use of quarreling, my dear, when you know we must make it up again."

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

## THE CROCUS.

BY LUCILLA CLARK.

The ground was white with frost, last night, But, to day, with the earliest morning light, A starry crocus met my sight. There on the garden-bed it lay, Fearless of frost, yet I could but say, "Ah, little crocus, how did you dare To venture out in the frosty air? Hide your head; you have come too soon—The hours will be long and cold till noon. Wait till you hear the honey-bee's hum—Till from the South the swallows come." But the bold little blossom opened wide Its starry circle untrifled, And there it has smiled the whole day long, The while the blue-bird has sung his song. Frost cannot harm it, winds cannot wrong, Brave little crocus, so pure and strong. How can the crocus tell when to grow Out of the black earth? How does it know When it is time for it to show Its miracle mimicry of snow? Can it hear, down there, the robin sing? Can it feel the waft of the blue-bird's wing? Or see the blithful brightness, born Of the amber-eyed April morn? Did it feel the rain-drops dripping down The walls of its chamber chill and brown? Did it hear the South wind singing a song To waken the flowers that had slept so long? How then could the fair, white blossom know Who told the crocus when to grow? —School Visitor.

## ANNETTE AND THE WATCH.

"Oh! grandpa, do show me your watch, and tell me the story you promised about it," said Annette Farley, running into her grandfather's room one bright May morning. "Well, Annette," said the old man, as he took out his large old-fashioned watch, with its heavy chain and seal, "do you suppose that there is anything new which I can tell you about a watch?" "Why, yes," said Annette; "you promised to tell me something, and of course you know that I can tell the time, and all that, by the watch."

"Oh! yes, Annette, perhaps you know all I am going to tell you. Look at me, and see if you can tell me what time it is by my watch."

"Of course, it is two o'clock in the afternoon by your watch," said Annette quickly.

"By this watch, yes," said her grandfather; "but this is not the one I mean."

"Oh! well; the clock says five minutes past two," said Annette, looking up at the old clock in the corner.

"I don't mean that either," said her grandfather, smiling.

"I did not know that you had another clock," said Annette, looking curiously round; "but if it is right, it must say about the same that these do, mustn't it?"

"Yes, if it is the same kind of clock; but the one I speak of is not exactly the same."

"Isn't it grandpa? Oh! do let me see it. I like so much to see new, strange things."

"How do you know that this watch is going?" asked the old man.

"Because I hear it tick, and tick, and tick," said Annette.

"Well, Annette, I have heard my watch tick, and tick, and tick all day and all night long, ever since I can remember."

"And where is it, grandpa? Show it to me, and I will tell you the time."

"I am afraid you can't do that till I tell you how," said her grandfather. "This watch of mine is very singular. Its hands go round only once in about seventy years; and when it has been ticking away about thirty years, the hands point to twelve o'clock at noon."

"Why grandfather," said Annette, "do show it to me; it must be a curious watch."

"It is very curious, Annette. Just look into this watch; see how many little wheels are flying round and round, and the main-spring and hair-spring, all needed just to keep the thing in order for a day. My watch has a much more curious mechanism to keep it going for so many years."

"But I should think it would grow old and rusty, and worn out, in so many years," said Annette.

"It does grow old; and when the hands have gone round once, the watch stops forever; every wheel and spring is worn out."

"Oh! grandpa, can't it be wound up again?" asked Annette.

"No," said the old man, musingly; "never wound up again."

"Grandpa, don't such strange watches stop sometimes before they have gone so long, and when they are not worn out?"

"Oh! yes, Annette, they stop at all hours; some hardly seem to tick at all."

"Well, then, you can wind them up, and set them going again?" said Annette, "because they are not worn out."

"No, you can never wind up one of these watches, after it once stops ticking, Annette."

"I don't understand," said Annette, with an earnest look. "What time does your watch say?"

"The hand has passed the eleventh hour of the night, Annette," said her grandfather, gravely.

"Oh! grandpa, it will stop very soon; do let me see it first," cried Annette.

"You have the same kind of watch yourself, Annette," said her grandfather.

"Have I, grandpa? I never saw it."

"I see it," said her grandfather, drawing her gently to his side, and looking kindly into her upturned face; "and its hands point to an early morning hour."

"Oh grandpa, why don't you show it to me, and tell me all about it?" asked Annette.

"My dear, I can't show it to you; but give me your hand; there, don't you hear it tick?" and he took her little hand, and laid it on her heart, while he repeated softly,

"Here is a little mystic clock, No human eye hath seen, That ticks, and ticks, and ticks, From morning until e'en."

"Oh! grandpa, I know what you mean now," said Annette. "You mean my heart, that beats just as long as I live. I wish you had not told me. It frightens me."

"But Annette, you must not be frightened at such things," said her grandfather, gently; "the little watch will tick just as long and steadily, if you do think of it; and if you live aright, your whole life will seem like a long pleasant day, and a gay morning of pleasure, a clear noonday for work, and a calm twilight and evening for rest."

"And that is why you said that the hands of your watch have passed eleven at night," said Annette.

That night, as Annette heard the old clock in the corner ticking, she thought of what her grandfather had said; and so, day after day, the old clock taught her a lesson of life. But soon the weather became warmer, and she found enough to amuse and instruct her in the garden. Her grandfather loved to walk with her through the woods, and tell her about the trees and flowers. Sometimes he would rest himself under a tree, while she climbed up the hill for some wild flower which would be pretty to plant in her garden.

One day he did not get up to breakfast, and when Annette went to see him in his room, he said,

"Annette, dear, my watch has almost run down; it will tick but a little longer, and it can never be wound again."

"Oh! grandpa, grandpa!" cried Annette, convulsively, bursting into tears.

"Annette, darling," said her grandfather, soothingly, "don't grieve for me, it is only my body that is worn out. My soul is strong and bright, and is glad to be free for a new and better life." Thus, with kind, cheerful words, he comforted her till she was calm; and the few days that he still lived, she was ever by his side.

Little Annette grew up to be a pious woman. She never forgot her grandfather's teaching, but tried always to live for the better land, where he had gone, and where she hoped one day to meet him.

## THE BULLFINCH FINDING A THIEF.

A poor musician had an ebony flute with silver keys. The flute, however, like many other things, had more beauty than use to boast of; for there being a defect in one of the upper keys, that note had to be skipped.

The musician had for a friend, a tailor, who, having some taste for music, often came to the musician's room to sing; and when he came he liked to try his skill on the flute with silver keys. One night, when the musician was out, the flute was stolen. The tailor seemed very sorry indeed for his friend's loss, and tried to help him ferret out the thief. They suspected an old woman that was around the house, but there being no actual proof against her, she was let off, and the real thief, whoever he or she was, escaped detection.

In a few months the tailor went to live in another town. After a year or so the musician paid him a visit, and he found his friend had for company a beautiful bird, a bullfinch, who could whistle several times very correctly. This of course, delighted the musician, and he liked to hear it, but, what was very curious, he soon found that the bullfinch, whenever it came to a certain high note, always skipped it, and went on to the next. How did this happen? It at last struck him that the very note which the bird skipped was the very note which his flute skipped, and he came to the conclusion in his own mind that the bullfinch must have been taught in some way from his stolen flute.

He put it to the tailor, when the tailor, pale and trembling, confessed the theft. "Ah! how was his pleasure suddenly turned into shame. Little did he dream that the bird which he had spent hours in teaching could be a witness against him. Indeed it was the very perfectness with which the little creature learned its lessons that brought to light its master's guilt."

If we break God's laws, the most innocent things will testify against us. It is not necessary to hunt up witnesses, they come of themselves, often when we least expect it; making good, in one way or another, that warning of the Bible: "Be sure your sins will find you out."—*Child's Paper.*

## PRICES CURRENT.

## REPORTED BY PRESS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

ASHES—		Chicago W. S. 1.50 @ 1.55
Per. 1st sort 100 lb	9.50 @ 10.00	Mil. Club 1.14 @ 1.15
Per. 1st sort 11 110 @		Rye, Northern 1.10 @ 1.15
CANDLES—Sperm 35 @		" " white 1.05 @ 1.10
Patent, 1 lb. tin 45 @		" South, W. 1.35 @ 1.38
Pat. 1 lb. tin 45 @		" yellow 1.25 @ 1.30
Adm. tin, 25 @	21.00 @ 22.00	" West 1.20 @ 1.25
COAL—		Barley 1.35 @ 1.55
Grain, 1 lb. tin 12.50 @ 13.00		Oats, Canada 1.87 @ 1.89
Sidney 6.00 @ 6.75		" " 1.87 @ 1.89
Picou 6.00 @ 6.75		" Ohio 1.90 @ 1.91
Adm. tin 2.00 @ 2.10	9.00 @ 10.00	" Jersey 1.85 @ 1.88
COCA—		Peas, bl. 2.20 @ 1.70 @ 1.80
Moracog in bl 32 @		
Grain, 1 lb. tin 25 @		
Para, 1 lb. tin 18 @		
St. John, 1 lb. tin 18 @		
COFFEE—		
Java, white, 1 lb. tin 30 @		
Rio 44 @ 45 @		
Laguayra 44 @ 45 @		
Moracog 44 @ 45 @		
St. John, 1 lb. tin 18 @		
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